The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2213. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Atlantic Telegraph Company's Office—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Departure of Sir William Gore Ouseley for Central America—The Treaties to be Negotiated—The President's Proscription of the Douglas Democrats—Vice-President Breckinridge's Letter, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 22.

It is understood here that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY will leave for Central America to-morrow. The treaties he is instructed to negotiate, drafts of which have already been prepared, will be entirely satisfactory to our Government. It was desired that our treaty should be first concluded and ratified, in order that the English treaty might be made to harmonize with it, but as delay with us was inevitable, it was thought best for Sir WILLIAM to proceed with his mission, and secure by negotiation that stereotyped article in recent treaties—"All other privileges granted to the most favored nations." This would ensure perfect equality, and any want of harmony can be afterwards corrected.

Gilliard Nasmh, who has returned in fine health from his Northern tour, will leave again to-morrow to attend the Richmond Fair.

Collector SCHELL has seized a large lot of French China, in consequence of its including a number of little China images pronounced indecent by the Collector. An appeal was taken to Secretary COBB, who sustains the decision of Mr. SCHELL.

The dispatch announcing that Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE had written a letter urging DOUGLAS' re-election, has created great excitement here. Q.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 22.

New-York and Illinois politicians of weight have remonstrated with Mr. BUCHANAN in person against his proscription of the Douglas Democrats since the elections. The President is visibly shaken. The thirteen Illinois Postmasters dismissed on Monday last were insignificants, none of them receiving over four hundred dollars per year. Their cases were determined before the elections. Forty postmasters in all have been dismissed in Illinois. WENTWORTH has been always much opposed to the war on DOUGLAS, and the *Union* now holds its fire.

The Southern pressure against Secretary COBB is strong. He is held responsible for the divisions in Illinois and Indiana.

The drafts issued each week are nearly three times as great as the weekly revenue.

The Attorney-General is examining the cases of several officers, which have been referred to him, and he will soon report in their favor. A.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 22.

The Secretary of the Navy has chartered of Captain TEMPLETON, of New-Orleans, for six months, the side-wheel steamer *Metacomet*, 395 tons burden, for the Paraguay Expedition—the owner to bear the risk of loss from Pensacola to Buenos Ayres, and from the latter to New-Orleans.

CHARLES H. BARRETT, who was to have been hanged to-day for murder, has been respited for two weeks by the President.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 22.

The Hon. J. GLANCY JONES arrived here this evening. He was received by his political friends, and made a speech. The assemblage was also addressed by Ex-Governors LANE and STEVENS, and by Messrs. RATCLIFFE and BERRET. The President subsequently was serenaded.

THE EXECUTION OF IRA STOUT.

Scenes and Incidents at the Gallows—His Petition to Gov. King for a Commutation, &c.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Oct. 22.

IRA STOUT suffered the full penalty of the law to-day. At 2¼ o'clock, a procession headed by Deputy-Sheriff WARNER, reached the jail. The military were drawn up in lines, so as to open a passage to the jail. As soon as they had arrived and taken the places assigned them by the officers, the prisoner, IRA STOUT, was brought down from his room to the gallows. He was supported by Deputy-Sheriffs POND and MARRILL, and followed by his spiritual advisers, Messrs. HOTCHKISS, CUTTING, BOARDMAN, and others.

The prisoner was arrayed in a suit of black, and wore on his head a white cap. His step was tolerably firm, considering the fact that he had a spell of fainting about noon. On reaching the gallows he took a seat while Deputy Sheriff WARNER read the death warrant in a distinct and forcible manner.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. WARNER told the prisoner that the time had arrived to put the warrant into execution, and that if he had anything to say he had now an opportunity. STOUT did not rise, but while seated, in a clear and firm voice said:

GENTLEMEN: I am of the opinion that there has been considerable vindictiveness in this matter, and where there is vindictiveness it is difficult to speak. I have left my oracle, which contains an expression of my feelings as a dying man, and that contains all I have to say.

The Rev. Mr. HOTCHKISS, then standing at the prisoner's right, said he would read the whole of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians at the request of the prisoner, and he read it—the prisoner, meanwhile, seated with his head supported by his right hand.

At the conclusion of the reading of Scripture, Mr. HOTCHKISS said he would address the Throne of Grace, hoping that the prisoner would find strength to follow in short prayer.

Mr. HOTCHKISS then made an impressive prayer, which interested the audience, if it did not the prisoner.

The prayer concluded, Mr. HOTCHKISS conversed a moment inaudibly with STOUT, and then said that STOUT desired him to say he did not feel strength to pray, but heartily adopted the whole prayer he had just heard.

The Deputy Sheriffs, officers and friends then shook hands with the prisoner, and Deputy Sheriff WARNER put the rope about his neck and drew the cap over his face. While the officers were pinioning his arms, Stout stood quite erect, and remained in that attitude to the last. He was quite firm in his demeanor, and gave the same complacent smile to all in bidding adieu that he gave at all times, when conversing, since his arrest.

All being ready and the spectators standing in breathless silence, at twenty minutes past 3 o'clock Sheriff BABCOCK pulled the fatal line and IRA STOUT was suspended three feet from the floor. Not a sound was heard in any direction, save the fall of the heavy weight, which did the fatal work.

The death of the ill-fated man was not as sudden as could be desired. His struggles for eight or ten minutes were severe, and caused the spectators to turn away in disgust. His neck was probably not dislocated and he died by a slow process of strangulation. Drs. HALL, AVERY, JAMES and MILLER stood near, and in eight minutes after the drop fell they said his pulse was as full as in life.

At the end of half an hour his body was cut down and placed in the coffin, preparatory to being taken to the residence of his mother on Exchange-street.

The following is the petition for a commutation of the sentence of death, presented to Governor KING in the handwriting of IRA STOUT:

To His Excellency John A. King, Governor of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, citizens of the county of Monroe and city of Rochester, respectfully request that your Excellency would be pleased to commute the sentence of IRA STOUT, now in confinement in Monroe County jail, to imprisonment in the State Prison for the period of his natural life.

The grounds of this application are as follows:

1. Assuming the guilt of the prisoner, of murder, the whole case showed that he had a terrible provocation in the desire to free his sister—the wife of the deceased—of a husband who united in his person all the bad qualities which could render a husband a curse. He was a tyrant, an adulterer, a debauchee, of the vilest character.

2. Whatever was the guilt of the prisoner, it is evident, from all the evidence in the case, that IRA STOUT and Mrs. LITTLES shared in the crime and are equally guilty. Indeed, it was the *theory* of the *prosecution* that Mrs. LITTLES and IRA STOUT contrived the plan to decoy LITTLES to the fatal spot and there kill him. Yet, upon this very same evidence, while IRA STOUT was convicted of *murder*, and is under sentence, o be *hung* on the 22d of October, Mrs. LITTLES was only convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, and sentenced to State Prison seven years. Certainly, justice demands that the one who was only an instrument to aid and assist the sister should not lose his life, while the principal escapes with comparatively a light punishment.

3. That IRA STOUT *is guilty of the homicide is beyond all question*; but there is great doubt from the evidence that he is guilty of premeditated homicide. The prosecution proved no antecedent menaces or threats, and no antecedent ill-will. On the contrary, it was shown, and uncontradicted, that STOUT frequently advised his sister to become reconciled with her husband. No preparations for the crime were shown, no instrument proved, and the circumstances relied upon to show premeditation are all explained equally well by the hypothesis of a sudden affray. It is the settled conviction of many of the most intelligent and acute men in this community that the prosecution *utterly failed* to prove premeditation, and that in this respect the Jury were carried away by the overwhelming pressure of public opinion.

4. But granting the guilt of the prisoner of murder, his whole case shows him, in our opinion, to be a fit subject for the exercise of Executive clemency. His father was a professional criminal and early trained him wrong. While yet a mere boy, he was taken away by his father, to assist in a crime for which he suffered *five* years imprisonment in the Penitentiary of Philadelphia, although so young that he virtually acted under parental compulsion. He has fine talents, and if he had been early trained religiously or morally, would doubtless have made an ornament to society.

We think that justice will be done to him, and to society, by commuting his punishment to life imprisonment.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Sept. 30, 1858.

The petition is written in a bold, firm hand. There are some few things, such as capitals and punctuation misplaced, that evince a deficient education, but the spelling is nearly faultless. There were no signatures attached to the petition as received by Gov. KING, but it appears it was not the original paper, which was subsequently laid before the Governor by the mother of the prisoner, with a large number of signatures attached. Mrs. STOUT was in Albany up to a late hour on Wednesday night, hoping against hope for some change in the Governor's determination. Gov. KING was not in that city, but the poor woman awaited a telegraph from him with the most intense anxiety. She left for a final interview with her son, entirely broken down in spirit.

Mrs. STOUT appears quite a respectable woman, and is evidently the best of the unfortunate family.

Execution of Mrs. Twiggs at Danville, Pa.

DANVILLE, Friday, Oct. 22.

Mrs. TWIGGS was executed here, to-day, for the murder of her husband. P. CLARK, her paramour, was executed some time since. She protested her innocence on the scaffold, and her readiness to die, saying the only regrets she had was that she left behind her two orphan children.

Letter from Vice-President Breckinridge Urging the Re-election of Douglas.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Oct. 22.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE writes to the Hon. JOHN MOORE, Chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Committee, in reply to an invitation to visit Illinois and address the people, that the information of the Committee that he desired to do so is incorrect, but that he will not decline to answer their courteous letter. He says that he cannot indorse the course of Mr. DOUGLAS in the late session of Congress upon the Kansas question, but that the question being practically settled, and Mr. DOUGLAS being the leader of the Democracy of Illinois in their present fight against Black Republicanism, he sympathises with him, desires his success, and trusts that the Democracy of that State, that has never given a sectional vote, will not be found now laggard in duty to the Constitution and the Union.

W. LEROY, the Administration candidate for Congress in the Third District, made a speech at Bloomington last night, withdrawing his name as a candidate, and advising his friends to support the regular Democratic nominees for Congress, State officers and representatives who will vote for DOUGLAS for United States Senator.

News from Kansas.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT—THE SOUTH PLATTE MINES, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 22.

We have Leavenworth dates of the 20th inst. A portion of the Lawrence Company had returned from the South Platte Mines, bringing news to Sept. 20. Their accounts fully authenticate the existence of gold all along the South Platte, having prospected everywhere with fair success. Most of the miners were seeking Winter quarters at Bent's and St. Vrain's forts. The returned party designed wintering at Lawrence, where they were tendered a public reception. They will return to the mines in the Spring with a large outfit. Numbers continue to leave here with the intention of wintering along the road.

Major SIBLEY arrived yesterday from Utah, accompanied by Lieut. BELL, who was lost from his detachment in the Cheyenne country. Lieut. CUNNINGHAM, with a detachment of infantry, left yesterday for the Pawnee nation, to superintend the payment of the annuities to that tribe.

Later from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 22.

The Salt Lake mail with dates of the 25th September reached St. Joseph on the 16th. Sixty trains had passed Fort Bridger up to the 22d ult., twenty were met on the Sweetwater, and eight more north of the crossing of the Platte. Snow was encountered east of Fort Laramie. Two companies of cavalry, returning *viâ* Pike's Peak, were passed on the Big Blue, Judge ECKEL was met on the Big Sandy. Col. WILSON was at O'Fallon's Bluff, progressing finely. The Indians were numerous, but peaceable. It was thought that several trains would be overtaken by snow in the mountains, and much suffering was anticipated. Business was very brisk at Salt Lake. Trains were constantly arriving from California with goods and provisions. There was good feeling between the Mormons and Gentiles. The former speak in high terms of Governor CUMMING. Gen. JOHNSTON's command consists of 7,000 to 8,000 men, including troops and employes, all of whom were consolidated in one grand encampment, and would remain together during the Winter. There were also about 4,000 at Fort Bridger, under Col. CAMBREY. Col. MORRISON, of the Seventh Infantry, had arrived at Camp Floyd.

The Presbyterian Synod of New-York and New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Oct. 22.

The Presbyterian Synod of New-York and New-Jersey is in session at Orange. The Rev. O. M. JOHNSON was elected stated clerk in place of the Rev. JOHN LEWIS, resigned. Various reports pertaining to the records of several Presbyteries have been made and adopted.

The Publication Committee were heard through the Rev. Mr. DALLES, of Philadelphia, the Secretary. He stated that the Committee had bought a house for publication purposes in Philadelphia at a cost of $50,000. This building was paid for, but the Committee had no funds to carry on their operations, and made an appeal to the Synod for assistance.

Reports from different Conventions were also made by the Rev. DRS. JUDD and J. FEW SMITH.

Judge DENNISTON and WM. E. DODGE were appointed a Committee to secure contributions for a church at Washingtonville, which was embarrassed from the efforts of the Old School Presbytery to obtain possession of the church edifice and the parsonage.

Important Legal Decision.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 22.

The United States Circuit Court, Judge MCLEAN presiding, in the cases of Sturges *vs.* Stetson and Fosdyck *vs.* Sturges, Judge LEAVITT delivered an opinion that the Directors of the Hillsborough and Cincinnati Railway had no power under its charter to issue stock at a price below the par value; that a stockholder reselling stock thus issued, though the sale is valid, is not liable to the purchaser for any depreciation in the stock which such Company might suffer in consequence of such fraudulent issue by the Directors.

The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Oct. 21.

The deaths in this city yesterday were five, none of which were from yellow fever.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 22.

The deaths in this city, yesterday, by yellow fever, were forty-one.

Burning of the Steamer Ben Franklin.

LOUSVILLE, Friday, Oct. 22.

The Memphis steamer *Ben Franklin* was burnt, yesterday, near Vicksburg, and is a total loss. No lives were lost.

Pennsylvania Politics.

The Hon. CAYLORD CHURCH, of Crawford, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Judge PORTER, resigned.

Captain Holmes found Guilty.

PORTLAND, Friday, Oct. 22.

The trial of JOHN A. HOLMES, late master of the ship *Theresa*, before the United States District Court, for the murder of GEO. W. CHADWICK, seaman, was finished to-day. The Jury rendering a verdict of guilty.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP

The Day After the Fight—Condition of Morrissey and Heenan—Their Reflections on the Past and Intentions for the Future—The Seconds, and How They Carried Themselves—Retrospect of the Fight and Fighters—More Fights Ahead—The Star-Spangled Banner—The Courtesies of War, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1858.

To-day Buffalo has shaken off a large load of rowdyism, and breathes more freely, although it is estimated, by a keen statistical authority, that $75,000 has been spent here. No city ever rejoiced more at the departure of an invading army than does this at the receding roll of every train which carries off a detachment of "Dead Rabbits." That style of game has been abundant; and of all foul breaths, never was fouler than that which made the dens of dissipation here reek with drunkenness and blasphemy the past few days, and made pestilent the air beneath the light-house of Long Point yesterday. The principals, seconds and leading ministers of "the mill" alone remain, and most of them take wing this evening.

MORRISSEY, the victor, who remains, is staying at the International, but, for *striking* reasons, has not delighted the Buffalonians to-day with a vision of his disfigured mug. He has, however, received in his private boudoir, several of his leading friends, among others Mr. MULLIGAN, who plays the Talleyrand to this fistic Napoleon, and who exhibited no ordinary powers of diplomacy in the preliminary negotiations of Wednesday. MORRISSEY is said to express very frankly that he felt no ordinary pleasure when his task of yesterday was at an end. He went into the ring, he states, with a full conviction that he should not gain a bloodless victory, and that he should get his brain-pan pretty well knocked up, but we question whether he anticipated it would be quite so hot as it turned out to be in the first six rounds. He says indeed it was a much tougher job than he expected, and does not disguise the fact of his being glad when it came to an end. He adds, also, that whoever fights HEENAN for the future must put up with a good deal more punching than will do him good. To-day he was challenged by HEENAN's friends to another conflict for $5,000 a side, which, however, he declined. Previously to entering the ring on Monday he declared his intention of making it his last appearance, and he may now well retire from the field with glory. He says that he has a family, and that his wife's connections are very properly opposed to his present pursuits. It is his intention to set up a drinking-saloon, where the fame of his past exploits will doubtless insure him many customers and future wealth. As the birth-place of the great "American Champion" has been a subject of question, we may mention that he was born in Tipperary, Ireland, famous for the fighting propensities of its peasants, and came over here when a child. Indeed, the sponsorial appellation, as *Mr. Toodles* terms it, of nearly all the surrounding crowd, and the richly buttered tone in which they vented their vociferations, proved most of the surrounding elements of Monday to be Milesian. Though confined to his rooms, he has not suffered so severely from HEENAN's artillery as reported. His nose, though damaged, is not broken, and, beyond a swelling around the left eye, he carries no other mark. He has already notified his purpose of giving an exhibition here on Monday evening next, with his second KELLY. He is a shrewd, strong-headed fellow in more senses than one, and has far more brains than most of the crowd around him. He estimates his winnings on the fight at $4,000.

HEENAN, after taking a bath in the manner of the olden gladiators, and having slept for a few hours, rose refreshed as a giant and sat all the morning at BLOOMER'S, smoking his cigar and discussing the delicate details of the fight. He speaks of the strife of Wednesday with the most graceful levity, and, beyond a slight injury to two of his left-hand fingers, does not carry a single scar. He attributes his defeat entirely to his being thrown off his training by the state of his leg, which from near the knee to the ankle was one mass of sore, irritated too by the application of a blister. From Tuesday week he did no out-door work, and the last few days was unable to walk. Indeed both he and his backers exhibited no ordinary pluck in fighting under such circumstances, more especially as the violation of the rules in the selection of the strand instead of sod gave them ample justification for claiming the stakes, or at all events postponing the battle. He declares his conviction that nothing but this defect prevented his whipping MORRISSEY, and is eager for another fray. Although apparently not beaten until the sixth round, he states he felt himself give way in the second and unable to follow up his blows, after the first round, in which he punished MORRISSEY so terribly, and which JONES, who has seen a hundred fights, declares to be the severest he ever witnessed in the ring. During the sixth round, he states he could not see MORRISSEY, and lost much strength in striking wild. MORRISSEY, he says, whether right or not, forced him into this fight, and he is determined in turn to force MORRISSEY to fight him. At present it is his intention to resume his position as deputy to Surveyor HART, between whom and HEENAN a most romantic friendship exists, and he leaves Buffalo this evening for town.

As to the seconds, MORRISSEY had decidedly the advantage. One of them, styled Australian KELLY, is remarkable for having fought in Australia for six hours and twenty-three minutes, and has been matched to-day for a fight with COBURN, one of HEENAN's chief backers. He is active and quick in the ring. So was his brother-second, another Irishman, who, both in respectability of manner and appearance, was far above his compeers, and, with some sense of this, entreated the suppression of his name. It is his intention not to appear again in the ring, but remove to the west of Ireland and establish at Galway, the western port of departure, a hotel on the American plan.

Of HEENAN's seconds, on the other hand, MACKAY was not equal, either in strength or position in the ring, for the post assigned him, though he acted with courage and zeal. AARON JONES, the other second, was completely cowed by the threats, both by letter and parole before the morning and on the morning of the fight, to make away with him if MORRISSEY lost the fight, and by the display of pistols and knives around the ring, a spectacle to which he was a complete stranger in the English ring, where the carrying of a pistol would doom its possessor to summary lynch law. To use his own graphic description, "the Twenty-third Fusileers, at the battle of Alma, never presented such a battery of arms as bristled round the ring." It is JONES' intention immediately to start for England, where he holds a situation as Professor of the manly art at Christ's College, at Oxford, to a number of young nobleman, headed by Lord COVENTRY, at a salary of $2,000 a year. He states that no amount of money would induce him to appear again in the American ring after what he has seen, nor would he have gone on the ground on Wednesday had he not been compelled by a sense of duty. By way of parenthesis, we may remark that the supposition that the young English noblemen of the present day do not take an interest in the manly art is entirely incorrect. In JONES' list of patrons, there are the names of thirty-seven young noblemen. The Marquis of BATH, Sir ROBERT PEEL, and a multitude of others, attend almost every prize-fight, and it was but a short time since the late Marquis of QUEENSBURY, then Lord DRUMLANRIG, was brought before the House of Commons for acting as second and stakeholder in a prize-fight, while filling a high office in the Queen's Household, and the charge was boisterously shouted down. This, however, is not a justification for the practice of prize-fighting, especially as conducted with us.

Now that the red cloud of battle has passed from Buffalo, and the heat of strife is over, men are discussing more calmly the features of the fight and qualities of the fighters. Both sides no doubt hold up for their respective champions. HEENAN has already challenged his victorious rival to another bout. The condition of his leg afforded his admirers ample excuse for his defeat. We question, however, had HEENAN been in the most perfect condition, whether the fight would have resulted differently. The fight clearly demonstrated to our mind that HEENAN does not possess the physique to contend against such a hardy heap of muscle as MORRISSEY. He is a harder and better hitter than MORRISSEY; but unless a man has a frame of iron, which HEENAN has not, this gift is diminished by the constant jar; and a man of savage pluck and fierce vigor like MORRISSEY, with a granite nob capable of sustaining any amount of punishment, is sure to live longest in a give-and-take fight, such as Wednesday's. He punished MORRISSEY more than that hero was ever punished before, and had he possessed more wear and tear it might have been a nearer thing. He had in the first three rounds, all the best of the hitting, but failing weak the inequality was speedily removed by MORRISSEY, who seeing he had his work to do, never allowed him breathing time in the last rounds. HEENAN may be the best, or one of the best, three-round fighters or ten-minute fighters in America, but we question whether he will ever take a high position as a pugilist, not from want of pluck or capacity as an inflictor of punishment, but from the fact that he has none of the signs of possessing a sufficiently strong constitution to stand for any great length of time the fatigues of a contest with a powerful adversary like MORRISSEY. It is possible his constitutional defects may be removed as he advances, for he is at present young and raw, and if so he must prove a terrific fighter. It were, however, far better were he to confine himself to the duties of his position, where at least he is monarch of all he surveys. He is a most civil and well-conducted young man, much too good for the ring, and his bearing through the fight has won him golden opinions and friends on every side.

As might be expected, so interesting an occasion could not pass over without the spirit kindled prompting to other wagers of battle. HEENAN has challenged MORRISSEY to another fight for $5,000. JONES has likewise challenged MORRISSEY to battle on the other side for $5,000, offering him a free passage to England and home, which may afford him a pleasing opportunity of making the Continental tour. Other cartels of battle also fall thick and fast. Articles of war have been signed between COBURN and KELLY for a fight for $2,000, $250 being paid down here to-day. A match has also been arranged between KERRIGAN and MACKAY. So there is war on the wind, and TOM HYER and other old horses snuff the battle scent and cry, Ha! ha! The fight of Wednesday partook largely of a political as well as pugilistic complexion. With the exception of MULLIGAN, who belongs politically to the other side, MORRISSEY and his party are Wood men, while HEENAN's belong to what is deemed the aristocratic section, of Fowler, Hart and Rynders. Indeed, the coming fight between SICKLES and WALDRIDGE has been as eagerly discussed in the bar-rooms of Buffalo as that between MORRISSEY and HEENAN.

One of the most amusing features of the fight was the fact that the two combatant knights for "the American Championship" were Irishmen. Nothing could be more ridiculous than to see JONES, a full-blown Englishman, enter the ring with a huge roll of stars and stripes, while his Irish principal too hoisted the spangled banner and died like KIRBY, wrapped up in the American flag.

All the courtesies of war were observed with the most delicate grace. At the close of the fight MORRISSEY was carried over to his fallen foe and in true French style kissed his hand in token of his valor. Both were borne from the field in the same wagon. This morning HEENAN left "his card" on MORRISSEY, and MORRISSEY sent in return a gift of one hundred dollars to HEENAN, who, although he declined a purse presented, accepted MORRISSEY's gift in token of amity.

Notwithstanding the rowdy character of the surroundings, it is but justice to say that neither in Buffalo nor the field of fight, whether from happy accident or good intention, there was no disturbance or breach of peace.

Another correspondent furnishes some omitted incidents and some opinions of his own:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

HEENAN's friends are dreadfully annoyed at the flagrant partiality to the other side displayed in the *Herald* report of the fight. That paper, they assert, has a great deal of exclusive intelligence, in its own peculiar style—intelligence that is decidedly more exclusive than consistently correct. It states, for instance, in both Thursday and Friday's issues, that MORRISSEY got the first knock-down blow, at the conclusion of the fifth round, when every person present was impressed with the idea that that important muscular effort was achieved by HEENAN. It also states that MORRISSEY, at the termination of the fight, jumped over the ropes and walked to the house where he had to change his dress. It is astonishing what a number of spectators, who have a reputation for good eyesight, nevertheless saw that gallant hero carried to the scratch, more than once, in so exhausted a state as to be hardly able to stand, and utterly incompetent to have struck a man less enfeebled than his unlucky opponent; and also witnessed his removal on a bed, in the same wagon with HEENAN, in very nearly, if not quite, as prostrate a condition. It is likewise marvelous to count the number of terrific blows that the *Herald's* representative saw planted on the nose and eyes of the Benicia Boy—blows which, singularly enough, left no traces; for, an hour after the combat was over, he exhibited nothing but a slight discoloration under one eye, and a contusion just inside the mouth, whilst MORRISSEY's countenance was scarcely distinguishable from a mixture of raw beef-steak and one of those jelly-fish sometimes seen left by the tide on Staten Island beach.

The very general opinion among disinterested people round town is, that the most fortunate thing in the world to JIM HUGHES, AARON JONES, and one or two other well-known characters, was the defeat of HEENAN. Good judges of such matters do not hesitate to assert that the Mulligan crowd would never have quietly lost the large sums (mostly bet in odds) which they had depending on the result, and that had the day been apparently going against MORRISSEY, pistols would have been unsparingly produced, the ring broken in upon and plenty of old-time New-York grudges settled upon the bleak Canadian peninsula. A more disgusted Britisher than AARON JONES it would be difficult to find. His opinion of the American Ring is of the most contemptuous description. The idea of men going to see a pugilistic set-to armed to the teeth, is a notion to him as novel as it is *not* pleasing. We really believe he is right, when he says that "it's not the way they do such things at 'ome." One little incident struck him as particularly queer. In one of the rounds HEENAN was fighting MORRISSEY up into his (HEENAN'S) corner. Fearing, in the clinch, one or both of the men would fall on him, JONES endeavored to move a little on one side, when the MULLIGAN, clapping his hand on a six-shooter, cried, keep still—(a slight expletive) or I shoot you down—(another slight expletive.) There is no doubt that JONES, unaccustomed to such scenes, was in very natural fear of his life all the while he was endeavoring to do his duty.

The MULLIGAN is a large winner, and, no doubt, with his increase of available means, his fears of receiving his deserts, in his forthcoming trial for assault and battery, proportionally diminish. HYER did not go to either Canada or Buffalo, and from various remarks made in that city and on the battle-field, it is perhaps as well for him that he stayed away. One or two notorious men went to Buffalo, but not liking the look of the party to which they did not belong, came back without seeing the fight.

HEENAN'S CHALLENGE.

The following card appeared in the *Evening Express* yesterday, marked "advertisement:"

To the Editors of the New-York Express:

SIR: Myself and friends not being satisfied with my defeat by JOHN MORRISSEY, on Wednesday last, through sickness, which laid me on my bed for six days previous to the day of fighting, and I only met him on that day to prevent animadversions from himself or his partisans, being totally unfit for the struggle; and, to show that I wished to fight under all disadvantages, I waived my right to claim a turf-sodded ring, according to the first article of the new London Rules. I hereby challenge him to fight me for $5,000 a side or upwards, and the Championship of America, in four or six months from the first deposit.

JOHN C. HEENAN.

Naval Intelligence.

THE NEW STEAM-PROPELLER LANCASTER.—The dimensions of the new United States Steam-Propeller *Lancaster*, just launched from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, are as follows: Length of spar-deck, 251 feet 10 inches; extreme breadth of beam, 45 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of kelson to berth-deck, 11 feet 7 inches; length of keel, 236 feet 8 inches; height between decks, 6 feet 3 inches; burthen of vessel, 2,240 tons; diameter of propeller 17 feet 4 inches. Her engines have been made by NEAFIE & Co., of Philadelphia, and she is expected to be ready for sea in the Spring. She will carry 20 guns.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, which sailed on the 16th inst., for Buenos Ayres, was spoken on the 18th, in lat. 40° 12', long. 72°, by the bark *Savannah*, which arrived on Thursday. She was heading Southeast.

The United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna* was towed from the lower bay on Thursday, and anchored at the Navy-yard.

Letter from Mr. De La Figaniere.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning, under the head of telegraphic news, I notice that the bark *Isla de Cuba* is reported as belonging to me. Be pleased to correct this error, the vessel not being owned by me, which can be ascertained by inquiry at the Custom-house in this City. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. J. DE LA FIGANIERE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1858.

Bowdoin College has 209 under-graduates, 50 medical students, and 14,500 volumes in the library.

Official List of Passengers on Board the Burnt Steamship Austria.

Four Hundred and Fifty-six Lives Lost—Eighty-eight Saved.

By the arrival of the *Europa's* mails a full list of the passengers who were on board the *Austria* when she was burnt at sea, on the 13th day of September, has been received by the agents in this City. We have so classified it as to exhibit the number lost and saved; the latter are distinguished by an asterisk:

FIRST CABIN.

Persons.		Persons.	
Herman Sondheim	7	Lena Meyer	1
Bridget Loughlin	1	Minna Smith	1
Anna Papers	3	Jacob Friendly	2
Marie Herken	1	F. Gorrison	2
Wilh. Stachel	1	Sophie Jegel	2
Caroline Howitz	1	J. Borgel	2
Adolph Hermann	9	Gustav Kuhn	1
L. Kiseleff	1	*R. v. Dörfeldt	1
A. E. Wiedmann	1	*Theodore Glaubenskiee	1
Hedwig Dormitzer	1	Fr. Bartels	1
H. M. Starmund	1	J. R. Massury	1
Helene Wolff	1	Herm. Thorbecke	1
C. D. Trott	1	Joseph Hope	1
E. Weisker	1	Edward Adelsdorfer	1
A. Weissenborn	1	Edward Bogel	1
Julie Ebbinghaus	2	Carl Nettmann	1
Julius Busch	1	Thr'se v. Mengershausen	1
Emilie Vexin	4	*Theodore Elsfeldt	1
Wm. Rosenthal	7		—
Total in first cabin			67
Saved			4
Lost			63

SECOND CABIN.

George Weyer	2	Minna Werner	2
Theodore Gerock	1	Hel. Schiebe	1
Wm. Meyer	1	*Phil. Berry	1
Cecilia Marschitz	1	Moritz Kunz	1
Sophie Geist	1	*Georg Kuhlmann	1
W. K. Bruel	1	Emma Schramm	1
Ch. Heinz	1	M. Freudenstein	4
Mathias Robiqué	2	A. William	3
Rud. Neumann	1	Ros. Rubens	1
Babette Fritz	2	Georg Kücken	3
Th. Wieland	1	T. T. Hulmann	2
A. Friedländer	2	August Dülchen	5
Emma Ruttenburg	1	Franziska Sliber	1
Joseph Blumenthal	1	J. B. Brabant	1
Julie Jacob	1	Georg Meyer	1
Matilas Samuel	1	*Alfred Vezin	1
Wilh. Grüter	1	Hildegard Thedy	1
Johann Hennings	2	Therese Ulbricht	1
Jacob Clausen	2	F. W. Striedmann	4
Georg Riesen	2	J. M. Israel	2
Anna Osbahr	1	Adolph Hespe	1
John Weimann	1	Zaegel	1
Mich. Schuhmann	1	Anna Becker	1
*L. Wolff	1	E. Hildebrandt	1
*Franz Zitz	1	H. Schusicke	2
C. W. Stamm	2	C. A. Born	1
J. Straube	1	*Ernst Witte	1
J. J. Cordes	1	Ch. Hahn	1
Bertha Kupfer	1	Adolph Apel	1
M. A. Friedmann	1	*Wm. Becker	1
Lina Iglauer	1	Marianne Joel	1
Fanny Schmidt	1	M. Nachmann	1
Sigmund Kupfer	1	M. Louis	1
Mich. Pfretzfelder	1	Chs. Kohlhoff	1
Nathan Jonas	1	Rich. Seltener	1
Victor Milling	1	Henry Bandt	1
Anna Spott	1	Michel Prince	1
Johann Holmberg	1	Bertha Black	1
*J. Lindstein	1	Ricke Loewenthal	1
Otto v. d. Beck	4	Jette Loewenthal	1
Total in second cabin			108
Saved in second cabin			7
Lost			101

STEERAGE.

*Peter Wagner	1	Wilhelmine Schilling	1
Caroline Hujin	3	*Conrad Eifert	2
Lisette Leherr	2	*Philipp Müller	1
Eva Simon	1	Johann Bichler	1
Johana Maistem	1	Mich. Weninger	4
Asmus Wiese	2	Anton Weninger	1
Anna Neuer	1	Jos. Friesberger	1
Regine Banzloff	7	Maria Lusse	1
Julius Breitzmann	1	Kunig. Bühler	1
Caroline Brechtel	1	*Joachim Piess	1
Salomon Rosenberg	1	*Nicolaus Sicks	1
Jacob Friedrich	3	Th. Lud. Reuss	1
Hel. Clasen	1	*Joh. Dawmüller	1
*Hubert Scheck	3	Theod. Schaller	1
Rachel Stern	1	Joh. Cordes	1
*A. Bernstiehl	1	*Ed. Ahlers	2
*Fr. Wagner	1	Fritze Cultner	2
J. H. Cranz	1	*Rosalie Itzig	1
Maria Frank	1	Rane Ungar	1
Wm. Giessen	1	*Tietge Homerloh	1
Mary Berthold	1	Claus Lütie	1
Maria Carl	2	Claus Madsen	1
Bertha Weisse	1	W. Kutz	1
Marg. Hinrichs	1	*Samuel Hess	1
*Eduard Wünschmann	1	S. Weinstock	1
Jacob Stoll	1	L. Wedeles	1
Egeline Progler	1	Charles Bessel	1
Susanne Progler	1	Martin Grafelmann	3
Agnes Rohmann	1	*Ch. Düncker	1
F. W. Silberg	1	*Jürgen Titschen	1
*Hch. Hanse	1	Tees Martens	1
*Hch. Osbahr	1	*Catharine Hauschild	1
Jacob Holl	1	Catharine Rupers	1
*Bertha Bovendam	1	Carl Gross	1
Carl Behrmann	1	Leopold Abeles	1
Hch. Kottenhorn	1	Friedrich Diedewig	1
*Trina Tinken	1	Vinc Mowitny	1
Caroline Kolster	2	Anna Hek	1
Fritz Betcke	1	Vincencia Luckas	1
*G. Vollersen	1	Anna Luckas	1
Franz Clausen	1	Joh Enders	2
Wilh. Laas, (H. Laas was saved)	2	*M. E. Smith	1
Carl Bracke	1	*John Coxe	1
Fritz Möller	1	*Levy Bock	1
*Fritz Thomsen	1	Levina Stern	1
Aug. Petersen	1	*Samuel Polack	1
Otto Maass	1	Maria Rottmayer	1
Car

EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE EUROPA.

Details, Extracts, and Correspondence.

LONDON.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer at Aylesbury—The Chief of the Barings—His Hospital—The Prussian Regency—The Thackeray and Yates Imbroglio—Return of Charles Matthews—Theatrical—Sporting News—One of the Wellesleys—The Fraud—Portuguese Difficulty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 8, 1858.

A good deal of curiosity was felt by expectant politicians at the commencement of the present week, regarding the speech Mr. DISRAELI was announced to make at Aylesbury. It has been his custom for several years to avail himself of the annual dinner of the Agricultural Society of Buckinghamshire, to give utterance to the pungent criticisms on the public affairs in which he is so great a master. His last harangue of this kind was to the Farmers' Club at Slough, during the Whitsuntide holidays, in which he gave the memorable description of the confusion and discomfiture of his Parliamentary opponents on Mr. CARDWELL's motion. A good many topics of future rather than past interest seem to call for some indication of Ministerial views just now. The Administration are for the present playing on velvet indeed; and with money at 2½ per cent., peace with China, a good harvest and an average state of trade, there is nothing likely to disturb their equanimity until after Christmas. They must be conscious, nevertheless, that the thread of their existence is brittle; and that unless they can early in the Spring contrive to encase it in a stout sheath of popular policy, it will be likely to snap before Easter. In one word, the Tory-Radical Government now in office wants steam. There is no popular outcry against it, but there is no popular feeling in its favor: and the only two men it contains who have sufficient go in them to rouse the country on their behalf, are Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI. Both are born demagogues, though of very different kinds. In the deadly struggle of 1832 regarding reform, the most vehement and inflammatory language used on the part of the Whigs was that of the present Premier, then Mr. STANLEY. Mounted on a chimney-piece at Brookes' Club, he delivered, as is well known, the best speech he ever made, and which had the effect of reanimating, at a critical juncture, the drooping spirits of the Whigs, of whom he was then the hope and idol. Of Mr. DISRAELI's powers it is needless to speak. This time, however, he has not chosen to put them forth, and conjecture is busy as to the cause. It is remarked that during the last few weeks he has had a succession of political visitors at Hughendon Manor, each of whom has spent some days there *tête-à-tête* with the plotting Chancellor of the Exchequer. Firs', there was Lord STANLEY; then Sir BULWER LYTTON; then Sir WILLIAM JOLLIFFE, the Secretary to the Treasury; and last week, Mr. THOMAS BARING, M. P., at the head of the great house of that name, and about the most popular and influential man of the mercantile class connected with the conservative party. Mr. BARING received some time ago, by the death of his relative, Mr. BARING WALL, a large accession of fortune; and what he probably values still more, the means of showing tasteful and splendid hospitality in one of the most beautiful country seats possessed by our landed gentry. At his mansion in Grosvenor-street he has long been in the habit of giving those *recherché* dinners, where all that was most distinguished in politics, arts, and letters, was unfallingly to be found. The late RICHARD FORD, himself a king among epicures and *dilletanti*, used to declare with earnest solemnity that the *cuisine* at Grosvenor-street was "equally wonderful for its versatility and precision," and the exquisite collection of pictures, for which Mr. BARING had a gallery especially built, always added greatly to the attractiveness of his invitations. Norman Court, in Wiltshire, was filled by its late possessor with many choice specimens of art, more especially sculpture; and this, which now forms the Summer residence of the great merchant, affords him opportunities for displaying his taste for hospitality on a still larger scale. Mr. BARING does not speak often in Parliament, but when he does it is always with success. His keen sense of ridicule renders him, perhaps, somewhat too weary at times in the expression of his opinions; but strong and deep-rooted opinions he certainly has, and no party ties would be strong enough, on occasions of moment, to make him forego their utterance. He was to the last an unconvinced protectionist; and he is still a sincere and thorough-going conservative. He is therefore just the man with whom Mr. DISRAELI would feel the necessity of making early confidence respecting his further plans in the direction of progress. Meanwhile he excuses his non-appearance at Aylesbury, on the ground that he needs a respite from publicity, and Lord DERBY being still in the gout at Knowsley, in Lancashire; the Cabinet meetings which were to have been resumed this week are still further postponed.

There is no foreign news of particular interest this day or two. The Regency question still continues to perplex politicians of Berlin; and the Crown Prince has returned from his interview with the Czar, without evincing any change of disposition or intention. ALEXANDER II. endeavored, it is said, to persuade him into favorable terms with the Queen, who is the Emperor's aunt; but his resolution having once been taken, he remained deaf to all the Imperial blandishments, and seems determined to be either sole and absolute Regent, or nothing. I remember an incident which occurred during his stay in England not long ago, which, though apparently of a trivial character, may serve to illustrate the matter-of-fact character of the man. At one of the balls at the Palace, the Queen, who was in high spirits, suddenly addressing him, said, "How is it that you do not ask mamma to dance?" and pointing with her fan to the Duchess of KENT, who was sitting near, Her Majesty added "she is passionately fond of dancing, and, I think, she expects you to ask her." Whereupon, the Prince forthwith proceeded to importune the old lady, and would not be put off with any ordinary assurances that she never did so, while the Queen standing within earshot enjoyed her little practical joke, and gave vent to her merriment with her usual unreserve. The truth is, the future sovereign of Prussia is essentially a dull, unobservant, self-satisfied man; he now feels himself to be *l'homme inevitable*, and he is not likely to be bent from his purpose of absolutism by either foreign diplomatists or native logicians.

The literary world is returning from its Autumnal travels, and preparing to take up the threads of the old wrangle about the Garrick Club, pretty much where they left it, at the end of July. But the quarrel has, meantime, passed from the closed doors of King-street, Covent Garden, to the threshold of open court, and as the main point at issue really concerns men of letters generally, there can no longer be any hesitation in mentioning the details of the affair. Some months since, as you have doubtless heard, a sketch of Mr. THACKERAY appeared in a weekly journal entitled *Town-Talk*, in which his personal history, manners and appearance, were somewhat brusquely, but not ill-naturedly, given; and in which some legitimate but lenient criticisms were made upon his recent publications. Having ascertained that the writer of the article was Mr. EDMUND YATES, a well-known contributor to the London Press, Mr. THACKERAY addressed to him a letter in terms exceedingly offensive, demanding an absolute retraction and apology. Mr. YATES refused to make any concession upon such a summons; and both gentlemen being members of the Garrick Club, Mr. THACKERAY appealed to the Managing Committee, upon the ground that the author of the obnoxious paper had assumed in it a tone of familiar acquaintance with him, whereas, as he averred, they had never met in society except within the walls of the Club. Strange as it may appear to most of your readers, a majority of the Committee took up the matter in the sense suggested by Mr. THACKERAY, and called on Mr. YATES to make an ample apology, or withdraw his name from the list of members. Acting upon the advice of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, Mr. ALBERT SMITH and several other distinguished members of the Garrick, Mr. YATES refused to do either. A general meeting was called, at which a very warm discussion took place, Mr. Justice WILLES and Mr. DICKENS being prominent in the defence of the accused writer. A resolution was passed to the effect that an *amende* should be made, in writing, for the expressions which had given pain; and in compliance therewith Mr. YATES wrote a letter expressive of his regret that the sketch should have appeared, more especially as it tended to disturb the harmony of the Club; but he declined to make any reparation personally to the author of the *Virginians*, because in a recent number of that work distinct and undeniable allusion had been made to him under the designation of "Young Grubstreet," and also on account of the insulting letter of Mr. THACKERAY, above alluded to. The Committee in consequence of this took upon themselves to erase the name of Mr. YATES from the list of the Garrick. Upon his presenting himself for admission, the resolution of the Committee was placed in his hands, and upon his expostulating with the Secretary upon the illegality of the proceeding he was given to understand that he would not be allowed to enter. Strong legal opinions have been given by Mr. HONEYMAN and other well-known lawyers as to the unwarrantable nature of the acts thus described, and under their direction an action has been commenced by Mr. YATES against the Committee of the Club. Bitter and angry feelings have been widely enlisted on both sides of the quarrel. Those who affect a West-End tone, side in general with Mr. THACKERAY, while the more democratic leanings of the Press are decidedly with Mr. YATES. In point of taste there are undoubtedly some expressions in the sketch which might have been modified or omitted; but as a public lecturer and candidate for Parliament at the last contested election for Oxford City, Mr. THACKERAY, in the judgment of the most fastidious, fairly placed himself within the range of personal description; and no man in modern literature has ever used the license of pen-and-ink caricature more ruthlessly than he has done. Had the offender against his Sardonic equanimity been Lord EDMUND YATES, of Park-lane or Eaton-square, people would have looked very differently on the transaction, and active sympathy the author of *Vanity Fair* would have had little or none. Be that as it may, it is generally felt that the Committee of the Garrick Club have assumed an authority which, for the sake of all such institutions, it is most undesirable they should be permitted to enforce. The trial of the action now brought is consequently awaited with no little interest.

CHARLES MATHEWS and his bride are announced to appear at the Haymarket next week. A new play at the Olympic, by WILKIE COLLINS, is about to be produced, which is said to possess no ordinary merit; and Mr. SELBY's farce, called "The last of the Pigtails," is having a marvelous run at the Strand. This little theatre has been leased, for some time, by a young lady, who first came to town under the patronage of the Duke of NEWCASTLE, and who has since been so fortunate, it is said, as to win the pecuniary confidence of no less a personage than Lord PANMURE, the late Minister of War. Rumor has it, that it is with the money of the inexorable champion of the Free Kirk, and sanctimonious denouncer of Puseyism and Popery, that Miss SWANBOROUGH has been enabled to undertake the lesseeship of the Strand. Her adventure was not, at first, particularly successful, and the histrionic talents of her brother, whom she has been the means of introducing to the stage, were not of the class likely to improve the prospects of her speculation. Latterly, however, things have brightened, and the prolific pen of Mr. SELBY will soon make her *repertoire* second only to the Olympic in farce and vaudeville.

The racing season is drawing rapidly to its close. Nothing remains worth speaking of, to be run for, this month, but the "Cæsarowitch" and "the Cambridgeshire Stakes." *Prioress* is still the favorite for the former, which she won last year. The odds at present stand: Twelve to one offered; thirteen to one taken freely. Mr. TEN BROECK's *Babylon* was beaten by Mr. PAYNE's *Pandour*, at Newmarket, the other day, very unexpectedly, through the fault of the rider, who seems to have lost his head, and, as the sporting phrase is, "being quite abroad at the finish."

Lord CHARLES WELLESLEY, the only brother of the present Duke of WELLINGTON, is said to be dying of softening of the brain. This disease has become strangely frequeut, in the last few years, amongst us. It generally attacks men who have overworked their intellect in law, politics, or letters, and in most cases shows itself in the loss, partial or total, of the power of sight. Lord CHARLES was neither a studious nor a dissipated man. He married, many years ago, Miss PIERREPONT, the celebrated heiress, by whom he has a numerous family. He lived, for the most part, in retirement, and without any ostentation, being a great favorite with the Iron Duke, who left him one-half his property in the funds. Since 1851 he has been afflicted with total blindness, though otherwise retaining the enjoyment of his usual health. His chief occupation has been the weaving of small wicker baskets, many of which I have seen, and which he learned to form with marvelous precision and taste. The disease has now laid hold upon the vital organs, and his relatives have been this week summoned to his death-bed.

I have just learned that urgent remonstrances have been addressed by our Government to that of France, in consequence of the *Austerlitz* and *Donawerth* having been sent from Toulon to Lisbon to demand satisfaction for the seizure by Portuguese cruisers of a French vessel carrying negroes from Africa to one of the French Colonies. There is not at present an English ship-of-war in the Tagus, and a friend of mine, just returned from Gibraltar, says that he left but one in the harbor there. The Portuguese are, of course, in no condition to repel force by force. Considering the intimate relations long subsisting with this country, and the family ties which connect the two Courts, it is not improbable that the demands of France, whatever may be their justice, will summarily be pressed. If they should be, the situation will be a highly embarrassing one.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Origin of the Belly Contract—Manifesto from the Consul-General of Nicaragua in London—Denunciations of the United States—View of the Paris Presse.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1858.

How often it may be repeated that one-half this world does not know how the other half lives! How often are we deceived into the belief of the merest shams, mistaking grandeur for insignificance, dignity for well put-on buffoonery! There is a strange history in connection with the late exposures before the Paris police in regard to the selling of false titles and honors which cannot fail to interest the reader.

Ten or twelve years ago there lived in Greytown, Nicaragua, a Frenchman calling himself the Viscount AUGUSTE DE BARRUEL-BEAUVERT. He had a little store, composed of the odds and ends suited to such a market, the total value of which was, perhaps, one thousand dollars. He had, besides, a numerous family. On one occasion, while seeking to organize some sort of a joint-stock enterprise in which he expected to find his funds and his dupes at New-York, he signed at the bottom of his plan the slightly distorted but euphonious and high-sounding names of all his children, in order to give an air of solidity to the scheme. The Hon. E. G. SQUIER, who was then the diplomatic agent of the American Government in Nicaragua, exposed this little piece of by-play on the part of BARRUEL-BAUVERT, in a letter to a journal of New-York, and received from the disappointed Frenchman a challenge to mortal combat.

Later, Greytown was bombarded by Captain HOLLINS, of the U. S. ship *Cyane*, and among the sufferers by that act was M. BARRUEL-BEAUVERT. His thousand-dollar store then became the basis of a new chapter in his life. He put in a claim for one hundred thousand dollars damages, and became at once the loudest and most clamorous of memorialists. He came to France, and from this point commenced writing for the French Press violent articles abusive of the United States, not only in the affair of Greytown, but in that of fillibusterism; for WALKER was then at New-Granada. He published here two pamphlets on the subject, one in a fiery red cover, with two flaming brands on the title-page, and one in blue, with the same burning brands. These documents, which I saw no longer ago than yesterday, are addressed to the French Government, and are full of abuse of the American Government.

While thus pouring out his wrath in red and blue-colored literature against the United States, BARRUEL-BEAUVERT encountered in Paris M. FELIX BELLY. From this encounter was hatched the grand Millaud-Belly scheme of a Nicaraguan canal, which made so much talk lately in the United States. It was the eldest son of BARRUEL-BEAUVERT who went to Nicaragua with M. BELLY, and served him as an interpreter and secretary during his negotiations in that country. (In the connection which is here made of the name of M. BELLY with that of M. BARRUEL-BEAUVERT, I ought to state that no imputation is intended upon the honor of M. BELLY, who, it is to be presumed, did not know the character of his colleague.)

It is now time to inform the reader who the Viscount AUGUSTE DE BARRUEL-BEAUVERT is, how he spent his time in Paris, beyond his labor in abusing the United States and in assisting in the organization of the great canal scheme which was to checkmate the United States, and, in fine, how he gained his living. An extract from the indictment in the Police Court of Paris, in the case of the individuals arrested for selling false titles, will tell the story. The indictment contains the following paragraph:

"All these titles did not satisfy the ambition of VESIN, (one of the prisoners.) He learned that a man named BARRUEL-BEAUVERT, calling himself the representative at Paris of the pretended free city of Greytown, a hamlet of five hundred souls in Central America, distributed crosses—a medal, which they soon converted into an order of chivalry, under the title of *San Juan*, created in favor of the protectors of the said city of Greytown. Immediately he leagued himself with this BARRUEL-BEAUVERT, already much reduced (*très-gêné*) in his affairs, and at the price of money he obtained from him the *grand cross* of the above order. A short time afterwards, BARRUEL-BEAUVERT started precipitately to America, to escape the judicial proceedings of his creditors, and there obtained by his influence for his new friend VESIN, decrees [from whom?] conferring on the latter the following titles: 1. Consul-General of the Republic of Nicaragua at Paris. 2. Delegate, with the title of Minister Plenipotentiary in Europe of the city of Greytown. 3. Grand Master Defender in Europe of the order of San Juan, with the double faculty of appointing *Chargés d'Affaires* and Consuls of the said city of Greytown near the various European courts, and to confer grades in the order of San Juan. A clause attached to all these decrees stipulated that no emolument was to be derived by the holders of them."

These are the words of the indictment. The same indictment says further in regard to VESIN:

"The latter received from the hands of a man named MELANO, residing at London, and whom we find everywhere in communication with the individuals inculpated in the sale of foreign decorations and other traffics of the same kind, of false diplomas of the order of the Golden Militia, entitling the bearer to the title of Count, of Grand Cross of a pretended Asiatic order founded by *une intriguante*, calling herself the Sultana ALINE DELLIS, of Commander of the United orders, of the Four Emperors and of the Merit of the Lion of Holstein-Limbourg, and finally of fifteen diplomas of members of pretended learned societies of Paris and other cities."

A word as to M. MELANO referred to in the above paragraph of the indictment of the Paris police. The *Presse* of last evening contains the following letter from that gentleman, addressed to it from London, which I copy in full, notwithstanding its length:

The principal European commercial houses established on different points of the Republic, [of Nicaragua,] justly discouraged and especially fatigued in *reclaiming uselessly*, for the last *four years*, the protection of their respective Governments, to obtain reparation and the repression of attempts of all sorts committed in that country for more than four years, and almost continually against their persons and property, either by the Government of the United States or by citizens of that nation, have the honor of praying the Consul General of the Republic of Nicaragua at London to publish in the European press the following simple recital.

Two ships-of-war of the United States occupy the port of San Juan del Sur; another ship of the same nation occupies that of Realejo—on the side of the Pacific.

The Fort of Greytown, (San Juan del Norte,) on the sea of the Antilles, is occupied by a corvette and two frigates of the United States, and three steamers-of-war of the same nation are daily expected.

The entire Republic of Nicaragua is deprived of any European Consular Agent who *can* or *dare* protect his countrymen; but the United States have in that Republic *several Consuls*, and *a Minister* resident at Managua, the capital.

The propagandism of these agents of the Union produced the famous bombardment of Greytown, which is fresh in the mind of every one, and they sustained *openly* and *publicly* the acts of the fillibusters!

The present Minister of the United States in Nicaragua is General LAMAR. He has just signified to the Government of Nicaragua:

1. That he protests formally and energetically in the name of his Government against the treaty of canalization made with Messrs. BELLY and MILLAUD, of Paris, on the ground that this treaty was in contravention of the Monroe doctrine, and that the United States would never permit its execution.

2. That the Government of Nicaragua must accept IMMEDIATELY, *and without the least modification*, the Cass-Yrissari Treaty.

3. That the Government of Nicaragua must accept IMMEDIATELY the Treaty of canalization and of transit, known as the White, Stebbins & Co. Treaty.

4. That, in default of rupturing the Belly-Millaud treaties, and in default of a compliance with the two preceding demands, *they will force by arms* the Government and the people of Nicaragua to pay immediately to the United States a sum of *six millions of dollars* for damages caused to the citizens of the United States within the last four years, by the UNCIVILIZED Government and people of Nicaragua.

The entire Republic and all the foreigners established in the country who have seen the Americans *at work* in the bombardment and destruction of Greytown in 1854, and in that of Rivas, Granada and of Massaya, are justified in anticipating new events of a tragical nature; and since they are powerless in deciding their respective Governments *to listen* to their just complaints, *to protect* them, or to compel their aggressors *to render them justice* for so many audacious and unheard-of attempts, they are compelled thus to come before the public in order that their protest may serve as a historical note (*sic*) to those who shall write one day the history of crimes and attempts which leave far behind them the abominations of the most savage barbarism.

The will of God be done, then; And let Europe, if she does not tremble in face of the revolvers of the Yankees, inregister the complaints of her children about to be massacred, and who see before them nothing but ruin and despair!

Signed, Count ANTOINE DE MELANO,
Consul-General of Nicaragua.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1858.

Do you see the chain? What think you of the noble defenders of Nicaragua on foreign soil? What a precious set of self-constituted noblemen and Ambassadors, all originating in the little one-thousand-dollar shop of the *Viscount* BARRUEL-BEAUVERT at Greytown! Unfortunately every one is not in the secret of these manœuvres, and thus it is that the editor of the Paris *Presse* precedes the above manifesto of the self-appointed and self-ennobled Count MELANO with the following extraordinary commentary: "We have received from the Consul-General of Nicaragua at London the following letter, which shows to what a degree of insolence and of contempt of the most elementary rules of justice the Government of the United States has arrived. We will return again to this subject, which seems to merit the most serious attention of the Cabinets of Paris and London." Poor M. GUEROULT did not know how cheaply he was being sold by a dealer in false titles, whose manifesto was only an advertisement to keep up his flagging business, exposed by that incorrigible Paris police!

I would gladly copy here the whole police report on the trial and conviction of the men engaged in these unlawful transactions; for it is curious, instructive and useful. But it is too long. Five individuals were tried and condemned each to several years' imprisonment and considerable fines for their swindling operations, and for having usurped for themselves, in contravention of the law, titles and honors which did not belong to them. One of these individuals, named CHARLES FRANCIS VESIN, referred to above, is 47 years of age, and was dubbed by the Greytown Viscount with the title of Count Romanini, Commander of the Order of San Juan de Nicaragua, etc. This Count Romanini is a character well known to the Parisians, by sight. He is a very large and fine physical man, with the bravado air of an ex-fencer of the Guards. He wears a hat with large rolled-up brims and a pointed top, a white vest with crystal buttons, a black coat and wide Cossack pantaloons, strapped under the boots with chains of silver. His feet are encased in elegant patent leather boots, which resound with a pair of golden spurs affixed *en permanence* to their heels. In the button-hole of his coat he carries a collection of nobiliary decorations, in the form of a *brochette* of small gold medals. The Count was condemned to one year's imprisonment and 500 francs fine.

Another of the prisoners, CABINIS, calling himself the Count DE ST. MAURICE CABANY, and who represented himself in court as a man of letters, is none other than the individual who, a year or two ago, hatched up and imposed upon the literary world the pretended posthumous manuscript of a novel by Sir WALTER SCOTT. This is a fact, I believe, not generally known. CABANIS got two years of prison, and 500 francs fine.

The great match in chess between MORPHY and HARRWITZ has been decided in favor of the former. The games stood, 2 for HARRWITZ, 5 for MORPHY, and 1 drawn. The fifth game was won by MORPHY in twelve moves, when HARRWITZ renounced any further pursuit. ANDERSSEN and HEYLDEBRANDT have arrived here to play MORPHY. MALAKOFF.

Bank of England—Rate of Discount.

From the Times' City Article, Thursday evening, Oct. 7.

The Bank Court broke up to-day, without deciding upon any alteration in their rate of discount. Of course it is impossible to judge the motives of their course, and as it can make no ultimate difference in the supply of money, which will find its level under all circumstances, there is no occasion for any speculation on the subject. All that can be remarked is that the present refusal to make advances at the market rate is at entire variance with the precedents of former years, while it is also inconsistent with the usual ideas of the duties a joint-stock establishment owes to its proprietary on the one hand, and its customers on the other. If the hope is to check the possibility of inflation, the intention must be contemplated with respect, whatever may be the opinion as to the futility of the means. Like all attempts to put commerce under restraints—whether the article to be dealt in is money, grain, cotton or anything else—it can only end by increasing the evil it is intended to avert; but as every deviation in political economy has always been accomplished under the cry of "prudence," doubtless a large number of people will hail the example with great satisfaction. There is no danger at this moment of inflation, for the simple reason that every one is looking for it, but the tendency will undoubtedly gradually develop itself in proportion as the influx of good continues, and the time will arrive when the proclamation of any downward movement by the Bank will act as a spark, the susceptibility to excitement being universal. The effect of delay, therefore, is merely like that of a dam, and the tide will be more intractable in proportion. If inflation is dreaded this week, when there has been a large addition of gold, what will be the chances seven days hence, when the dividends will be in course of payment, and the *Persia* most likely will have brought a further large sum from New-York, and we shall also have received a new quantity from Russia, and perhaps from Australia? Obviously, if the Bank intend to follow the market at all, they had better follow it naturally, instead of by jerks according to caprice. If, on the other hand, they do not intend to be led by it, and have resolved to revive the old practice, which has lately even been exploded by the Bank of France, of declining to make any profits at all unless those profits can be obtained at a certain rate, a short time will show whether their self-sacrifice accomplishes its object of preventing money from being cheap, and meanwhile they will have to render their theory palatable to the holders of their stock. Looking, however, at the ability and steadiness with which the Bank has been managed during the last ten years, it is scarcely to be imagined that there is any real intention to revert to the practices that formerly prevailed, and that comported well with the doctrines of protection and prohibition. It will be more acceptable to infer that the anomalous experience of the moment may be attributed to some casual or exceptional cause, or, better still, that it may be a consequence of an approaching determination to abandon altogether the objectionable and unbusinesslike system of fixing arbitrary rates for any period whatever.

Influence of an Atlantic Telegraph.

From the Manchester Guardian.

When communication by telegraph is finally established between the two countries, there are excellent reasons for believing that we shall never see England thereby Americanized. For we shall not be thought by Englishmen at least to depreciate the work of laying the Atlantic Cable, when we say that, while it is of the highest importance to us commercially, politically it scarcely concerns us. Disputes between the two countries may indeed be terminated more easily when a message can be sent across the Atlantic in an hour; but, except for the purposes of the Liverpool, New-York and New-Orleans markets, it is scarcely probably that the cable will be frequently used by any but official persons. The mere cost of transmitting American ideas through the cable would be a serious matter; and we fancy that the citizens of the States who mediate a crusade against all things European, have not thought sufficiently of this impediment.

But supposing American ideas to come to us by this new passage, what influence will they have in England? Whether it arise from our ignorance or our pride, the fact is that Englishmen don't care at all about American ideas. Not one man in a thousand in this country ever looks into an American paper; and we fear that a more general familiarity with such low-class journals as the New-York *Herald* would only breed an unjust contempt for the American people. For in the Press the worst qualities only of our transatlantic cousins seem to be represented; and it is not likely that an Englishman would form any very high idea of the intelligence or the honesty of a Republican journalist, who has the boldness to announce in the *Herald* that the income tax in this country is levied on all incomes of £50 a year and upwards, and to inform us that consequently there must be only 258,880 persons in England who have so much as £50 a year.

While, however, the American Press has no political influence in this country, there are, it is said, signs that the current is setting strong the other way, and that the Americans, with all their talk of independence, are being gradually Anglicised. This is, indeed, but natural. The great English writers, from CHAUCER down to the end of last century, are the common property of both countries. America has as yet but little literature of her own, and the sympathies of cultivated Americans grow daily stronger and stronger with the country which sends them books, papers and magazines that educated men can read with pleasure. The influence of the English authors of this century in America has frequently been proved in a way more honorable than profitable to them. And it is seen, not only in the numerous reprints of these writers' works, but in the books of recent American authors. There is scarce one but FENIMORE COOPER who has in him anything that distinguishes him from an Englishman. A WASHINGTON IRVING or a NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE is no more an American writer than the philosophers of Alexandria, at the time when the Greek school most prospered, were Egyptians. The only American poet of any note—LONGFELLOW—wrote pretty verses enough till he tried to produce an American poem, and brought forth "Hiawatha." Whatever there is of literary taste and culture in America, comes from England; and lately the young Republicans have, according to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, taken to copying our manners and our sports. Whatever, therefore, may be the results of laying the Atlantic Cable, it is clear that, by drawing closer the communications between the Old World and the New, America stands as good a chance of being Anglicized as England does of being Americanized.

International Copyright.

From the London Morning Herald.

The rights of property have been almost universally recognized in all nations that have any true claim to be called civilized. The grounds on which the recognition has been exercised have appeared so purely just and reasonable, so advantageous to all parties, that the protecting hand of the law has been stretched out less as an indulgence than as a positive and actual tribute to the cause of public necessity. Men of all ranks, and of widely different pursuits, have directly benefited by this wise concession. They have toiled on hopefully year after year, quietly, patiently, and thoughtfully elaborating the cherished idea of their lives, until at last, perfected and complete in all its parts, it has been made known to the world for whose benefit it was intended. Let the elaboration cost what years of thought and toil it might, the patient workman has labored hopefully, knowing that in the end the triumphant fruit of his toil would claim and receive protection from the august power of the law. If his invention, or discovery, were really worth anything, he would easily gain for it such a recognition as should insure to himself all just fruits and profits, whether of praise or of a more substantial kind. Once patented, it would be securely his own for at least a fair term of years. No other man, whether of equal or even superior talent, would be able to reap the fruit of his long years of toil by an easy adaptation of the idea. And the law which served thus far to protect him at home, more or less befriended him abroad.

Thus a patent candle, or an infallible steel pen, a perfect telescope, or an unimprovable chronometer, stood a good chance against all comers, until a better one was invented.

"And Jones gave way in turn to claims
For which perfection were a feeble name."

Substantial property of any kind thus had thrown over it a protecting *ægis* which enhanced its value in exact proportion to its merits. If the unsurpassable chronometer really kept time "more genuinely true than Greenwich," it only received the protection its merits deserved, and obtained the sale of which it was worthy, while, if worthless, the hand which protected it from pirates rarely commanded a sale for a single day longer than was necessary to discover its worthlessness.

But, strange to say, amid all this display of protecting power, the man who most needs protection, who works hardest for it, who expends upon his production that most precious and irreparable of all possessions, the brain alone—and thus speaks words that may live to benefit unborn generations—to him the law of nations has unjustly afforded the least protection. He may spend the best years of his life on the production of a couple of octavos, and all his fortune in giving them to his country; and they may be of such words of wisdom, of beauty, and of wit so rare as to command universal attention. For a few years, in his own country, his printed words are his own, to bear what small golden harvest he can extract from them at the reluctant hands of Paternoster-row. But within a week, in a neighboring State, his guinea volume may be, perhaps, selling in paper covers for a much smaller sum; while within a month, at New-York, it may possibly be had for a shilling. Thus, if the old Rugby boy gives us a fresh and bright picture of school life, in his delightful volume of *Tom Brown*, for half a guinea, at once starts up a neat pocket edition at half a thaler, in those yellow-paper covers which must be so obnoxious to every workman in the literary vineyard. Even BULWER himself, in *Blackwood*, is not safe; for fast as "Ebony" appears are the successive numbers of brilliant *What will he do with it?* quickly collected in single volumes, at a like fatal price. MACAULAY's *England* shared a still more atrocious fate, being published in America, as the volumes appeared, in the form of newspapers, at some few pence each. Surely nothing can be more unjust than this. And yet the system goes on with a steady and increasing rapacity, which is utterly unworthy even of the unscrupulous appetite of America. England has done all in her power to arrange the copyright question with brother Jonathan upon terms which shall be mutually advantageous; but the matter seems as far off settlement as ever. Still, month by month, and year after year, the cream of our best authors is seized by the Transatlantic publisher without scruple and without remorse. It appears almost incredible how a nation, laying claim to free and just aspirations, can indulge in such a system of wholesale plunder; but it is, nevertheless, as true as it is incredible.

It is, indeed, suggested that we might indulge in reprisals, and coin guineas out of the wisdom and wit of our cousins, as they do from ours. But though the suggestion seems a natural one, it is difficult, if not impossible, to follow. In the first place, the wit and wisdom which travel to us across the Atlantic are both rare and scanty. Even if we did turn literary pirates, there is little to be had, and that only of a second-rate quality. EMERSON commands few readers, and writes little. The muse of LONGFELLOW is anything but prolific, and rarely rises above the magazine flight. PRESCOTT's noble toil is all but over. Who else is there?

It is on ti ese grounds, therefore, that we hail on the literary horizon the dawn of we hope better days, in THE COPYRIGHT CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS. The sittings of the *Congres International de la Propriété Litteraire et Artistique* are now over, and the results of the Congress are thus briefly stated:

1. International admission of the right of literary and artistic copyright, with or without reciprocity.
2. The establishment of a uniform law, that protection to the produce of intellect may be universal.
3. Complete equity between native and foreign authors.
4. A simplification of the formalities required for an author to publish his work in a foreign country—that is to say, that the fact of his having complied with the requirement in his own country shall be sufficient.
5. Dramatic works and musical compositions to be placed on the same footing as literary works, as regards copyright.
6. An author's or composer's control over the representation or performance of his works.
7. Works of design, painting, sculpture, architecture and engraving to be placed on the same footing as regards copyright as works of literature.
8. An abolition or, at least, a reduction of Customs' dues on all works of genius.

The principle of perpetuity in literary and artistic copyright was rejected by a large majority.

It is not easy to exaggerate the importance of these resolutions, and of unity of feeling in their acceptance by the literary representatives. We sincerely trust they will bear a far truer and more golden fruit than certain recent and similar resolutions of a railway conference among ourselves, which seem only to have been passed for the simple purpose of being afterwards denied. The man of letters requiers protection, not only against the sharks of foreign climes but also the hard bargains of English publishers; and we trust that for him, as well as the rest of us, a good time is coming.

The Great Wall of China.

A letter from Shanghae of the 2d August, in the *Moniteur*, contains the following interesting account of a visit to the Great Wall of China:

"The treaties of Tien-tsin having been ratified by the Emperor HIEN-FOUNG, Baron GROS was desirous of visiting the Great Wall, and of judging, from personal observation, of the correctness of the statements representing it as commencing in the sea at the entrance of the Bay of Leo-Toung. At 7 o'clock in the morning of the 11th July, the Ambassador, followed by his secretaries and attaches, embarked on board the small steamer the *Pregent*. The distance of the Wall from the place where the *Audacieuse* frigate was at anchor was thought to be from 30 to 40 leagues. Towards evening, the weather not being very clear, it was thought prudent not to approach too close to the shore, and the steamer came to an anchor in the offing. At daybreak on the following morning she again got under weigh, and soon after the Wall appeared in view. It looked like a long range of bull dings of the same height, crenellated, and traversing the plain from the sea to the foot of the chain of mountains which run parallel with the coast, but at more than a league inland. An hour after, the wall, with its crenellated top, forts, jetties running out into the sea, and the pagoda on shore, were perfectly distinct in all their details. We had before us the most picturesque prospect that can be imagined, along the sea coast the vast plain is covered with the most luxuriant vegetation, with numerous villages buried in trees, and at the back a horizon of lofty mountains. At the foot of the wall, on the side of China, were seen the white tents of two Tartar camps, with their horses grazing at liberty around. Seen from the Chinese side the wall resembles an immense work in earth, crowned with a crenelated wall in brick, but in a very dilapidated state. On the Manichouria side, on the contrary, it is built of brick on a foundation of stone. It has, along the whole length, square towers at a distance from each other of about two bowshots' length, so that the enemy might be struck from either of them. It runs down into the sea by two parallel jetties, the incline of which is so slight that persons landing from a boat may easily walk up to them. The largest vessels may approach to within about two miles of this spot, which is the place where future tourists ought to land. Unfortunately we were not then aware of this fact, and we came to an anchor at a spot where the landing was not very easy. The shore was soon covered with Chinese from the neighboring villages. M. MAHOUBA, the interpreter to the mission, and Count D'ORNEY, the commandant of the *Pregent*, were the first to go on shore, in order to confer with the authorities, and ascertain whether any objection would be made to the landing of the party. A mandarin mounted on a white horse, and followed by two horsemen, arrived from the camp to inquire what these men, come from an unknown world, wanted. On receiving pacific assurances from our interpreter, he said no opposition would be made to the disembarkation. When all were on shore, we proceeded direct towards the Wall. We had to cross several rivulets which ran down towards the sea, and we were afterwards obliged to strike a little more inland, in order to find ground rather less moist. As we approached towards the Wall, we observed the Tartars mounting their horses, and betraying by their gestures considerable emotion. They separated into three bodies—one remained on horseback in front of the tents, thus cutting off the road to the Wall; another proceeded on our left, where they alighted among the high grass; and the third advanced at a hand-gallop-to meet us. They asked whence we came, where we were going, and told us that they would not allow us to advance any further. Their chief, they said, was absent, and they could not take on themselves the responsibility of permitting us to approach. You may judge of our astonishment when we learned from these men, encamped, as it were, at the very gates of the capital, that they had heard nothing of their country having been at war with France and England. The taking of Canton, the bombardment of Takou, and the peace concluded at Tien-tsin, they were completely ignorant of. After a little negotiation, we thought we had got over our difficulty, and we were allowed to advance, but we had not proceeded more than three or four hundred yards, when some fresh horsemen advanced, and urgently impressed on us the propriety of not going any further. With our escort of twelve men, well armed, and our revolvers, we might have kept off those three hundred Tartar horsemen, and have mounted the Wall in spite of them, but the Ambassador was anxious to avoid any dispute, and would not compromise his position for the mere gratification of curiosity. After having taken a few sketches, purchased some fans from the Tartars, and astonishing a whole host of Chinese by letting them taste our brandy and look at our watches and compasses, Baron GROS returned to the boats. These Tartar horsemen had neither bows nor arrows, but they all had matchlock guns slung over their shoulders. Their powder appeared to be very coarse, and in addition to ball they had in their cartrouch-boxes small pellets of lead. Each man carried in his large boots his pipe and fan. Before leaving the coast we went in the *Pregent* to have another view of the country on the other side of the Great Wall, opposite the plains of Mantchouria, which were covered with the most extraordinary verdure, only to be found in countries where the ground, after being buried in the snow, is vivified by a hot sun. The Wall was seen growing up as it were out of this exuberant vegetation, and ascending the side of the mountain, to follow, for more than 600 leagues, the half-savage countries which extend as far as the confines of Mongolia and the Kou-Kou-Noor. After having for some time contemplated this magnificent scene, Baron GROS gave the signal for departure, and the *Pregent* steered for the Toki Islands, where the *Audacieuse* frigate was waiting for us."

Additional Foreign Items.

An "outline of a plan for a Country Bankers' Clearing-house," is stated to be generally approved both by the London and country bankers. It is reasonably contended that by the establishment of a special clearing-house in London, the business of the country banks would be greatly facilitated, and even a considerable pecuniary saving effected. There are many country banks which have now to dispatch 50 or 60 letters containing checks per diem; by the plan proposed one letter would be sufficient. In addition to the saving of postage, there is the saving in labor, for, whereas a country check by the present plan is entered at least 16 times by the different parties through whom it passes, by the plan proposed the entries would be reduced to two. There would also be less liability to error, and less risk of loss. Through the saving effected in postage, every letter containing checks might henceforward be registered—a precaution which at present

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Oct. 22.

THE CASE OF THE HAIDEE SLAVERS.—This case was to have been concluded before Commissioner Wurts to-day, but owing to engagements of Mr. Joachimssen it was postponed without day.

SUPREME COURT—Oct. 22.
Before Judge Clerke.

Joseph Felds vs. *Felverti Vestvali and Henry Vestvali.*—Verdict for plaintiff $990.

SUPERIOR COURT—Oct. 21.
Before Judge Woodruff and a Jury.
IMPORTANT INSURANCE DECISION.

Nelson & Sturges vs. *Wellington.*—This action was brought to recover the amount of an insurance note given by the defendant to the Atlas Mutual Insurance Company, payable to its order, dated Nov. 24, 1855, on an open policy of insurance in advance of premiums. About one-third of the amount of the note had been earned and indorsed on the policy. On the 15th day of January, 1856, this note, with others, was transferred by a certain trust deed to Nelson & Sturges, who were Trustees of the Company, as collateral security to a loan made by them to the Company. The trust deed contained a provision that the plaintiffs might sell the notes taken under it at public or private sale; but plaintiffs, instead thereof, brought suit. The indorsement on the note was, "Pay —— —— for account of Atlas Mutual Insurance Company.—Geo. H. Tracy, Secretary."

Defendants claim that the trust deed was void, being in violation of the Statute, but if not void the only remedy of plaintiffs is to sell and not to sue; that plaintiffs acquired no title to the note; that the company was insolvent when the note was transferred, and hence the transfer was invalid, and that in any event only the amount indorsed on the policy can be recovered. The Jury, under the direction of the Court, found a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount of the note.

This case derives importance, as well from the principles of law involved as from the fact that it is a leading case to determine the right to the recovery by the plaintiffs of a large number of notes held under the same circumstances.

Julius R. Pomeroy and Britton & Ely for plaintiffs; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Oct. 22.
Before Justice Daly.

This was a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by Robert B. Dyer, directed to Thos. Augustus Kelly, and Frances Grace Helen Dyer, and made returnable this morning, requiring them to show cause why they illegally restrained Susanna Catherine Dyer from the custody of her father, the petitioner. It is alleged that while Susanna, who is only fifteen years of age, was on board a steamboat in this port, about to go to her father's residence, in Massachusetts, Kelly, with the aid of Frances Dyer, who is Susanna's sister, abducted the girl, and conveyed her to the residence of Kelly, where she was kept, and where she has since been seduced by Kelly, who now prevents her from coming to the petitioner. It was also alleged that the other sister, Frances, had been living with Kelly, as his mistress, for the last year. The return simply denied the fact that the girl was in the custody of the relators. The Judge ordered that testimony should be taken relative to the facts.

The Great Balloon Race.

From the Buffalo Express, 20th.

We learn from Mr. S. R. THURSTON, of Livingston County, a brother of the unfortunate æronaut who recently ascended from Adrian, Mich., and has not since been heard from, that, while on his way to this city, *viâ* the Lake Shore Railroad, when near Fremont, Monday evening, about 8 o'clock, he saw the rival balloons of Messrs. GODARD and STEINER. They were also seen by nearly all the persons on board the train. They were at a considerable elevation, and were, when first seen, nearly south—one of them much further southward than the other. As the train proceeded onwards towards this city, the balloons were kept in sight all night, apparently making a direction almost due east. Both also appeared to work gradually to the northward, and, towards morning, the one which was nearest when first discovered had obtained an elevation directly over the train, while the other was much to the southward. When the train reached this city, which was about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the locomotive had gained upon them so that one bore nearly south of west, and the other a very little south of southwest. They were evidently separating, the southernmost one working rapidly to the east, while the other was going in a northeast direction. After sunrise Mr. T. saw one, which then appeared to be working to the northeast, and which must have brought it over a portion of the city. Mr. T. pointed them out to a number of our citizens, and we also learn that they were seen by several, and in various parts of the city. Mr. T. says that during the night both balloons kept a strong light exhibited, which gave them the appearance, from the height at which they were, of burning stars. They must have made very rapid progress from Cincinnati, which place they left at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, passing due north until they came within the influence of the lake winds, when they followed the shore of the lake due eastward. The separating point appears to have been near this city, when, probably, in consequence of experimenting, they had got into different currents of air, and immediately diverged—one passing northeastward, and the other, as near as could be judged, a little south of eastward. Mr. T. says that both balloons, after daylight, appeared at an extraordinary height.

Our informant, Mr. THURSTON, has been on a visit to Michigan to obtain tidings of his lost brother. He informs us that nothing has yet been heard of him, and that all hope has been given up. It is believed, from circumstances, that he landed from the balloon alive, in the immense marshes bordering on Lake St. Clair, and, in his then exhausted condition, perished before assistance could be reached.

Since the above was put in type, the afternoon telegraphic report announces that both balloons descended near Sandusky on Monday night. We presume that it is intended only to say that they descended within hail, so as to make themselves known and report progress.

Mrs. William Jewett, relict of the late Rev. William Jewett, of Poughkeepsie, died very suddenly on Tuesday afternoon, at her residence in Mill-street. She had just given some orders concerning her household affairs, when she fell forward from her chair to the floor, and was taken up a corpse. Her death was caused by a sudden rush of blood to the head.

MARKET REPORTS.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Oct. 22, 1858.

MEATS.

Butchers and dealers report a limited inquiry, with a generally heavy market, to-day. Nearly all kinds are plenty and prices lean in favor of buyers.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	10	@	15
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	4	@	10
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	4	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Lamb, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb	6	@	9
Veal, cutlets, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	9½	@	10
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 25
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	13	@	15
Bacon, ℔ lb	10¾	@	11
Hams, ℔ lb	11½	@	12½
Shoulders, ℔ lb	8½	@	9½
Tongues, each	62½	@	81
Lard, ℔ lb	12	@	12½
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The market is well stocked, and prices are unchanged. The demand is fair.

Fowls, ℔ pair	62½	@1	25
Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair	1 00	@1	75
Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair	87½	@1	75
Chickens, Spring, ℔ pair	50	@	88
Ducks, ℔ pair	50	@1	50
Geese, each	1 25	@2	00
Turkeys, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Western Poultry, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 25	@2	00
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 25	@2	75
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	4 00	@5	00
Woodcock, ℔ pair	75	@1	00
Snipe, Curlew and Merlin, ℔ dozen	2 50	@3	00
Snipe, Dowicher, ℔ doz	1 25	@1	50
Snipe, Ox-eyes, ℔ doz	37	@	50
Plover, ℔ doz	2 00	@3	25
Partridge, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Reed Birds, ℔ doz	1 00	@1	25
Teal, ℔ pair	50	@	62½
Rabbits, each	25	@	37

FISH.

The supplies are fair to-day, and the demand is somewhat restricted, though buyers have any existing advantage.

Br'k Trout, ℔ lb	50	@	—
Sal'n Trout, ℔ lb	15	@	—
Codfish, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Pickerel, ℔ lb	—	@	12½
Halibut, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Eels, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Flounders, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Porgies, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Perch, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Weak-fish, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Blue-fish, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Black-fish, ℔ lb	8	@	10
White-fish, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Mullet, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Haddock, ℔ lb	5	@	—
Gr'n Turtle, ℔ lb	15	@	—
Herr'g, ℔ bunch	12	@	—
Mackerel, each	12½	@	25
Frogs, ℔ dozen	25	@	$1
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 00
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	$1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	1 00
Lobsters, ℔ lb	5	@	6
Crabs, ℔ doz	18	@	25
Crabs, Soft Shell, ℔ doz	87	@	1 25
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@	12
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

The leading varieties are plenty and procurable at low prices, yet the demand is tame. Red Cabbage, Spinnach and Oyster Plants have appeared. We have rarely seen as fine a display of Cauliflowers in market as we noticed to-day. Cucumbers and Okra are gone, for this season.

Potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@2	75
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50	@1	00
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	10	@	17
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ half peck	—	@	25
Corn, ℔ dozen	12	@	—
Turnips, ℔ bushel	50	@	—
Turnips, ℔ half peck	6	@	8
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Carrots, ℔ bushel	50	@	75
Carrots, ℔ peck	20	@	25
Beets, ℔ dozen bunches	44	@	50
Beets, ℔ bunch	4	@	5
Onions, ℔ bushel	62½	@1	00
Onions, ℔ peck	25	@	43
Green Peppers, ℔ doz	12	@	—
Red Peppers, ℔ bunch	5	@	—
Cabbage, Red, ℔ dozen	—	@1	25
Cabbage, Red, ℔ head	—	@	12½
Cabbage, new, ℔ doz	37	@	87
Cabbage, new, ℔ head	3	@	8
Cauliflower, ℔ doz	62½	@2	25
Cauliflower, each	7	@	25
Cranberries, ℔ quart	18	@	—
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	50	@	62½
Tomatoes, ℔ quart	—	@	4
Beans, ℔ peck	25	@	37
Lima Beans, ℔ half peck	15	@	18
Oyster Plant, ℔ bunch	10	@	—
Parsley, ℔ bunch	2	@	3
Celery, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Mint, ℔ bunch	—	@	2
Leeks, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ℔ bunch	8	@	—
Garlic, ℔ dozen	75	@	—
Egg Plants, each	8	@	—
Salad, ℔ doz. heads	25	@	37
Spinach, ℔ peck	—	@	12½
Squashes, ℔ dozen	75	@1	25
Squashes, each	7	@	12½
Pumpkins, each	10	@	12½

FRUIT.

This branch of business presents no remarkable alteration. The demand is moderate, and prices are generally uniform. Plums have disappeared. We have added to our list Bananas, though such lots of these as are in the market are in the main of a poor quality.

Apples, ℔ half peck	12½	@	40
Crab-Apples, ℔ quart	15	@	20
Pears, new, ℔ basket	2 00	@6	00
Pears, new, ℔ quart	12½	@	50
Peaches, ℔ half-bushel basket	2 00	@5	00
Peaches, ℔ quart	18	@	37
Grapes, ℔ lb	6	@	18
Grapes, hot-house, ℔ lb	62½	@1	00
Citron, each	3	@	6
Quince, ℔ doz	18	@	—
Oranges, ℔ doz	25	@	50
Lemons, ℔ box	4 00	@5	00
Lemons, ℔ dozen	18	@	37
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	50	@	—
Bananas, ℔ bushel	75	@1	25
Figs, ℔ box	40	@	75
Figs, ℔ lb	10	@	15
Dates, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Raisins, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Currants, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Preserved Ginger, ℔ jar, about 6 lbs	1 00	@	—
Green Ginger, ℔ lb	—	@	25

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

All articles in this line continue in good request at our revised quotations:

Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ lb	18	@	24
Butter, State, ℔ lb	22	@	26
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	—	@	31
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	16	@	21
Cheese, new, ℔ lb	9	@	11
Eggs, six for	12	@	—
Eggs, thirteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, fifty-six for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ℔ can	45	@	50
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	—
Honey, pure Northern, ℔ lb	25	@	28

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ℔ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ℔ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ℔ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ℔ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ℔ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ℔ gallon	—	@	50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ℔ gallon	—	@2	50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 156; J. LANCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 22, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats	Erie Railroad.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	10	9	—	19
Flour, bbls	5,220	2,691	6,551	14,462
Wheat, bushels	50,407	1,540	248	52,195
Corn, bushels	50,326	—	—	50,326
Barley, bushels	8,357	236	—	8,593
Oats, bushels	6,000	—	—	6,000
Provisions, pkgs	119	498	56	673
Whisky, bbls	—	97	25	122

ASHES—Are in moderate request, at uniform rates. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 12½, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day; prices, however, have not varied.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 1,000 bales at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex
Ordinary, ℔ lb	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Middling, ℔ lb	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛
Middl'g Fair, ℔ lb	12⅜	12⅜	13	13

DRY GOODS—Trade is dull. Cottons are in fair supply at about previous prices, but there is no general, nor is there any active, inquiry for them. Woolens are partially neglected, and prices rule very low. Foreign Goods are very sparingly sought after. Really desirable styles are not pressed on the market. Prices are generally firm for these. Other descriptions are depressed and unsettled. Auction sales of any importance have nearly ceased. One of Shawls occurred to-day, but it resulted rather unsatisfactorily. The entries of Foreign Dry Goods at this port, during the week, were moderate, in value $943,592, against $914,211 same week last year. The amount marketed was $1,014,428, including Woolens to the value of $334,107; Silks to the value of $323,107; Cottons, $154,536; Manufactures of Flax, $145,506; and Miscellaneous, $57,172. The total value of Foreign Goods marketed during the same week last year was only $202,767.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported since our last of 100 tons Maracaibo Fustic at $21@$21 50; and 450 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $14, cash, ℔ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are in request and are steady. Mackerel and Herring are quiet at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no very remarkable change. Some good brands, especially extra State and Western, wanted by the home trade, are less freely offered, at somewhat firmer prices. Other descriptions are obtainable at former quotations. The demand is not very brisk. Sales 13,000 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl	$3 00	@	$4 00
Standard Superfine State	4 20	@	4 35
Standard Extra State	4 45	@	4 70
Superfine Western	4 20	@	4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 60	@	4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@	6 00
Extra Ohio	5 10	@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@	5 25
Extra Genesee	5 30	@	7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@	8 00

Canadian continues quiet at old prices; sales 470 bbls. at $4 80@$6 25 for low to choice double extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in fair demand, at former rates; sales 1,600 bbls. at $4@$4 85 for rejected brands; $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 15@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales 600 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 50; 200 boxes Bunch do. at $2 20, each box; and 1,000 pkgs. Valencia, part at 7c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty and heavy, though the demand is somewhat brisker; sales have been reported of 23,590 bushels, including fair White Canada at $1 11½; White Western at $1 10; fair to very good Red Western, at $1 02@$1 06; unsound Chicago Spring, part at 70c.; very choice White Kentucky, (300 bushels,) at $1 54; prime White Southern, (a small lot,) at $1 35; and inferior to prime Red Southern, (also small lots,) at $1 04@$1 13 ℔ bush. Corn is depressed and lower; sales 32,500 bushels, at 65½c. @66½c. for mixed Western; and 71c. for nearly pure Yellow do., ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at from 72c.@74c. ℔ bushel. Barley is freely offered and in demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 15,300 bushels State, at 88c.@95c., including 7,000 bushels, to arrive, at 90c. ℔ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for at previous figures. Included in the sales were 6,300 bushels Canada, at 48¾c.@49c. ℔ bushel. Western at 47c.@49c.; Canada at 48c. @50c.; State at 44c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@43c., and Southern at 35c.@40c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales, to shippers, at 50c.@60c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The very heavy receipts this week—amounting to 136,000 Hides—have deterred dealers from operating. Prices have declined about ½c. ℔ lb. The principal sales have been 12,000 Buenos Ayres, at 25½c.@26c., 6 and 8 months; 10,000 Orinoco, at 23c., 6 months; 5,000 Chagres, at 21c., 6 months; 4,000 Savanilla, at 16½c.@17c., 6 months; 8,126 African, on private terms; 600 Rio Hache, 20½c.

HONEY—Sales have been reported of 36 tcs. Cuba, in bond, for export, part at 60c., cash, ℔ gallon.

LEATHER—The demand for light Sole Leather has been good, most of the surplus stock of this description having been taken by Eastern manufacturers and dealers. The week's movement has been as follows:

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	64,800	4,100
Sales, sides	85,800	4,600
Stock at the close, sides	143,800	25,800

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been very moderately dealt in, at languid prices. New-Orleans, 37½c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@29c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@25c., ℔ gallon, usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Tar remain as previously reported. Crude Turpentine has been more sought after, and has been quoted at $3 87½@$4 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately inquired for, at 48½c.@49c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been purchased to the extent of 600 bbls., at 53c. cash, ℔ gallon. Other kinds have been lightly dealt in at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and languid; sales 475 bbls., at $16 35@$16 40 for old Mess; $15 62½ for sour Mess; and $14 10 for old Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Ice-house cured Hams, 10c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon is moderately inquired for, at previous figures. Lard is in demand at uniform rates; sales 350 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at 10¼c.@10¾c. for old, ℔ lb. Beef has been in fair request, and sales have been reported of 200 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13 for extra do.; $9 50@$10 for Country Mess, and $7 @$8 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 15c. @22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4¼c.@8½c., ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 90 tcs., at from $3 62½ @$3 81¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate at drooping prices; sales 435 hhds., chiefly Cuba, but including Porto Rico, at 6c.@6¾c.; also, 5,900 bags Batavia, at 7c. ℔ lb., 4 months' credit.

TEAS—Only a portion of the catalogue offered at auction, to-day, was disposed of at previous prices. Holders withdrew the principal portion, having been dissatisfied with the bidding.

TOBACCO—The market is moderately active and very firm, especially for such lots as are wanted by cigar manufacturers. Sales since Tuesday last: 38 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@12¾c.; 63 cases Seed-Leaf at 14¾c.; 344 bales Havana at 28c.@55c.; 327 bales Cuba at 17c.@20c., and 123 bales Carman, for export, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., at 23½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 6d. ℔ bushel; 800 boxes Cheese, at 22s. 6d.; 400 boxes do., by steamer, at 40s.; and 200 tcs. Lard, at 20s. For London, 600 barrels Resin, at 2s. @2s. 3d.; and 500 boxes Cheese, at 30s. For Rotterdam, 100 bales Cotton, at ⅜c.@⅝c.; Ashes, at 20s.; and Measurement Goods at 25s. For Melbourne, a vessel was chartered on private terms,

Free Entry of Grain Bags of American Manufacture.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 21.

SIR: It has been decided by the Department that bags of American manufacture exported from the United States filled with grain and afterwards imported empty, or exported empty and afterwards imported filled with grain, will, as heretofore, be admitted to entry free of duty, upon the production of the proof of such origin required by law and the regulations of the Department. I am, very respectfully,
(Signed,) HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of Treasury.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., Collector of Customs, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PICCOLOMINI.
MONDAY, Oct. 25,
Third appearance of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.
Third and last night of
LA TRAVIATA.
with its unique ensemble, the splendid mise en scene, its extraordinary combination in the chorus, orchestra and the corps de ballet.
Señorita SOTO,
STEFANI and FLORENZA.
NOTICE.—It has been the intention of the Director that Mlle. Piccolomini should no: appear more than twice in the same character. An exception, however, had to be made as regards
LA TRAVIATA,
to satisfy the curiosity of the public, who, from want of seats, had no opportunity of hearing Mlle. Piccolomini in her great character of Violetta.
On Wednesday she will appear in a new character.
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences, this morning, at the Academy of Music; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; and at SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

Admission	$1
Reserved Seats	2
Family Circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents	
New Private Boxes (to hold four persons)	$10

Only one half the seats will be sold to-day—the balance on Monday.
In the course of next week
CARL FORMES
will make his first appearance this season.
SALE OF SEATS.
In answer to numerous applications the ticket offices at the Academy of Music and Breusing's will henceforth be open at 8½, and that in Wall-st. at 9 o'clock, as usual.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
An entirely new comedy, by Charles Dance, entitled
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
Wilful Waverly, a rich bachelor.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Herbert Manifest, Mr. Floyd; Grimsby, Mr. John Sloan; Mrs. Pointer, Mrs. Vernon; Charlotte Manifest, Mrs. Sloan; Harriet Pointer, Mrs. Floyd: Werner, Miss Tree.
After which, Mr. Brougham's great extravaganza of
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,
Mr. BROUGHAM, Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. JOHN SLOAN, Mrs E. HENRARDE, Mrs. FLOYD, Mr. BERNARD, &c., in their original characters.
GREAT BILL
for Saturday evening. After the new comedy of
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
will be acted, first time in this country, a new petite comedy, entitled
DYING FOR LOVE.
Characters by Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. Chandler, (his first appearance in three yeers,) Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Sloan, Mr. Chippendale and Miss Carman. To be followed by Mr. Brougham's great extravaganza of
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN.
A new five act comedy is in rehearsal.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW PIECE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1858,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee	Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet	Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary	Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law	Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk	Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler	Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard	Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington	Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, Georgina, } her daughters.	Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith	Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with Charles Selby's popular Comedietta, entitled:
A DAY IN PARIS.

Charles Wyndham	Mr. Levick
Sam, his servant	Mr. Peters
Emily Grenville, betrothed to Windham	Miss Minnie Macarthy
Jane, servant to Miss Grenville	Miss Flynn

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
By particular request,
JESSIE BROWN.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
DION BOURCICAULT,
in their original characters,
supported by
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
Second time as Randal McGregor.

Miss Clifton	as	Amy Campbell
Mr. A. H. Davenport	as	Geordie
Mr. Whiting	as	The Rev. David Blount
Mr. Jas. Seymour	as	Cassidy
Mr. Grosvenor	as	Achmet

And the Grand Tableaux,
THE FUSILADE OF THE SEPOYS,
FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Sole Manager.....Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack
GREAT BILL FOR TO-NIGHT.
Charles Dance's successful comedy of
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
With, first time in America, a petite comedy, by Morton, entitled
DYING FOR LOVE.
To conclude with Brougham's great extravaganza, entitled
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. John Sloan, Mrs. Sloan, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Chandler, Mrs. Floyd, Miss E. Henrarde, Mr. Floyd, Miss Tree, &c.
A new five-act comedy, founded on life and manners in New-York, is in the course of rehearsal.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1858,
Sixth night of MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
Will commence the play, in four acts, of
PIZARRO, OR THE DEATH OF ROLLA.

Elvira	Julia Dean Hayne
Rolla	Mr. E. Eddy

After which THE BELLE OF THE FAUBOURG,
To conclude with A KISS IN THE DARK.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with the play of
PIZARRO.

Rolla	Mr. J. W. Wallack
Elvira	Mme. Ponisi

To be followed by the drama of
CHARLES THE TWELFTH.
DEAD BOXER.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23,
The performance will commence with the drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
After which, the beautiful drama of
PAUVRETTE.
To conclude with
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"
and
BARKER'S "IL CORSO."
These two magnificent paintings, for a short time longer, ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THE GREAT EQUESTRIAN TROUPE
OF NIXON & KEMP
Will give their first performances in this City AT PALACE GARDENS, ON MONDAY EVENING.

OFFICE FOR THE UNION ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE BREED OF HORSES, 25 William-st.

NOTICE.—THE PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEments for the opening of the first Annual Exhibition of Horses of the Union Association, will be published in detail on Monday morning, the 25th inst., in all the daily papers. All exhibitors are particularly requested to be on the grounds with their stock as early as possible on Monday, and report themselves at the Grand Marshal's Tent, in order to participate in the Cavalcade which will take place at 10 A. M. Every possible arrangement has been made by the Association for the accommodation and comfort of ladies. A large Police force will be in attendance to maintain peace and preserve order. Ladies not admitted to the Stands unless accompanied by gentlemen. Badges are now ready and can be had at the Office, or at the President's Tent, on the morning of exhibition.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE INFANT ESAU, now here—the son of the famous "Bearded Woman"—a child only Four Years of Age, yet possessed of a Full and Luxuriant Beard and Whiskers. The inimitably diverting THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART, and the renowned laugh-invoker DR. VALENTINE, the Humorist, the very incarnation of wit and facetiæ, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Infant Esau, the Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—An adjourned meeting will take place at room No. 11 Clinton Hall on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 8 P. M., on business of importance.
JOHN D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS, RALLY.—The Fifth Ward Republicans, and all those opposed to the present Administration, are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the State, Congressional and County nominations. Eminent speakers will be present to address the meeting.
By order, THEO. A. WARD, President.
JOHN CONTRELL, ANDREW W. LEGGAT, } Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD.—E. D. MORGAN GUARD ARE requested to meet at their drill-room, No. 100 Elm-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—A Day in Paris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Marriage a Lottery—Dying for Love—Neptune's Defeat.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Pizarro—Belle of the Faubourg—Kiss in the Dark.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Charles the Second—Pizarro—Dead Boxer.

BOWERY THEATRE—Pauvrette—The Magic Trumpet—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—The Infant Esau.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *City of Baltimore*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The official list of the passengers who were on board the burnt steamer *Austria*, which was destroyed on the 13th of September, has been received by the agents of the Hamburg Packet Company in this City, by the *Europa*. The first intelligence of the disaster was received in Bristol, Eng., by the screw steamer *Pemberton* on the 2d inst., which had spoken the bark *Lotus* with 18 passengers on board. The news was immediately telegraphed to the agents at Southampton, Messrs. Crosky & Co., by whom it was repeated by telegraph to Hamburg and Bremen. The agents in the latter place immediately sent off the list of passengers to their agents here. The list as now received exhibits as the number lost 456,—saved, 88.

The Salt Lake Mail to the 25th of September reached St. Joseph's, Mo., on the 16th inst. Everything was quiet in the Territory, and good feeling is reported to exist between the Mormons and the Gentiles. Business was brisk at Salt Lake City. Trains of goods and provisions were constantly arriving from California. The supply trains from the States were also arriving in good condition and great numbers. Sixty had passed Fort Bridger, and twenty were met on the Sweetwater, and eight were north of the Platte. All the troops under Gen. Johnston are consolidated in one encampment. His command, including employes, number 7,000 or 8,000. About 4,000 men were also at Fort Bridger, under Col. Cumbby.

We learn from Kansas that a portion of the Lawrence company had returned from the South Platte gold mines, whose accounts fully authenticate the reports of the existence of gold all along the South Platte River. They prospected very extensively, with fair success. Numbers continue to leave for the mines, with the intention of wintering on the road.

Our files from Rio Janeiro extend to Sept. 18. The general news is unimportant. Money was scarce, owing to the elevation of the rate of discount by the Bank. Coffee of the new crop was coming in freely, and was selling at a decline.

Two executions occurred yesterday—that of Ira Stout, at Rochester, for the murder of his brother-in-law, and that of Mrs. Twiggs, at Danville, Penn., for the murder of her husband. Stout's demeanor was firm and his manner collected. He addressed a few words to the crowd collected to witness the execution, in which he accused the prosecution, in his case, of vindictiveness. His mother was in Albany, previous to his execution, with a petition to Governor King for a mitigation of punishment, in Stout's own handwriting, in which he admitted the homicide, but pleaded extenuating circumstances, and protested against the justice of finding him guilty of murder, while Mrs. Littles, his sister, was only found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. He died very hard, by the slow process of choking to death.

Vice-President Breckinridge has written a letter to the Chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Committee, urging the reëlection of Senator Douglas. He says that he cannot indorse the course of Douglas in the late session of Congress, but he being the leader of the Democracy of Illinois in their present fight against the Republicans, he sympathizes with him, and desires his success. Mr. Le Roy, the Administration candidate for Congress in the Third District of Illinois, has withdrawn from the contest, and advises his friends to support the regular nominees for Congress, State Officers and Representatives, who will vote for Douglas for Senator.

The great balloon race at Cincinnati between the American Steiner and the Frenchman Godard has been won by Steiner. He made a distance of 230 miles in a little over six hours.

Mr. C. F. Daniels, late Editor of the New-London *Chronicle*, and formerly of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, died at New-London, Conn., on the 20th inst., aged 69.

It is expected that Sir William Gore Ouseley will leave in the *Valorous* to-day on his mission to Central America.

A large and earnest meeting of the Democratic Party of Kings County, favorable to a union of the opposing factions, was convened last evening in Brooklyn, under a call issued by Mayor Powell. The meeting was intended to be private, but the numbers who flocked to the place obliged them to adjourn to the City Hall. The meeting, however, was private. The discussions were earnest, but good-natured, and moderate counsels prevailed. Resolutions were adopted, requesting the two Congressional candidates to withdraw, and to submit their claims to a union Convention. The candidates for Assembly, and for County officers, were politely requested to smoke the pipe of peace, and agree among themselves as to who should lead the Democratic hosts to victory. The Committees report on Monday.

Simon Galinger, the head of the firm of S. Galinger & Son, dealers in ribbons and millinery goods, No. 40 John-street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant charging him with feloniously setting fire to, and burning, articles of merchandise in his own store, on the evening of the 13th of October, with intent to defraud the Lenox Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Galinger was admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000 by Justice Welsh, and set at liberty.

Sentence was to have been passed on Dr. Gaillardet yesterday, but owing to the exertions of his counsel, Mr. Ashmead, who is preparing a bill of exceptions to take to the Supreme Court, with an application for a new trial, the District-Attorney was prevailed upon to consent that sentence should be deferred till next term.

Yesterday a dozen female fortune tellers, astrologers, and other similar speculators upon human gullibility were arrested and brought, with their various implements—cards, keys, crystals, bibles and books of palmistry—before the Mayor. Our chief Magistrate dismissed some upon the promise to abandon the profession. These women are well known, their names having been paraded before the public for years. They presented a motley assemblage; the poorer sort were compelled to go to the Tombs for want of bail, while others procured the requisite security and departed.

Dr. J. H. Griscom gave evidence before the Sanitary Committee of the State Senate, as to the condition and prospects of public health in this City. The Committee will meet daily in the Library of the City Hall.

R. J. Dillon, Esq., owing to private circumstances, has sent in his resignation of the office of Commissioner of the Central Park.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Murtha Sullivan was tried before Recorder Barnard, for an assault and battery on Peter Brown, a sailor, with intent to rob. Brown was walking in Centre-street, with a companion, named Wallace, when the defendant and two others, named Lane and King, knocked him down with a slung-shot. He had no money about him, and therefore could not be robbed of any, and the Recorder stated that the charge of robbery could not be sustained. He was convicted and sentence deferred till to-day, which is the General sentence day. The Recorder observed to the defendant's counsel that in this, as in all future cases, any application for mitigation of sentence must be made publicly in open Court, as he was run down at his hotel, office, and in the street, with such applications, in nearly every instance where sentence was deferred. In justice to the public, this could not be allowed. Maria Brenner was tried for an assault on Mrs. Goldsmith, of No. 189 Chambers-street, by firing a loaded gun at her. Three witnesses for the prosecution swore that the defendant fired the gun, while two witnesses for the defence deposed that they saw it fired by a man. The testimony was so conflicting that the jury acquitted the prisoner.

The General Markets, yesterday, were inactive for Cotton. Flour was in fair demand at steady rates. Wheat and Corn were freely offered at easier prices, yet were not in brisk request. Coffee, Molasses, Rice and Provisions were quiet. Sugars were only moderately dealt in. Tobacco was in good demand at full quotations. Ship-owners were asking higher rates on freight to Liverpool, but the engagements were limited.

American Trade with China.

A statement, prepared by a thoroughly competent person at Shanghae, setting forth the scope and probable operation of the recent Chinese treaties, so far as they affect American commercial interests, may be found in another column. The writer, with apparent reluctance, admits the liberality of the concessions, and the large extent to which they exceed the general anticipation; and looks to the active employment of the opportunities thus presented, as opening to American commerce a new and splendid era. The hope is perfectly just. The only doubt attending it hangs on the uncertain value of Chinese faith leaving it in question how long before all the advantages will be realized, and through what preliminary squabbles and contests the foreigners—barbarians no longer—may have to pass.

A "harmony" of the four treaties discovers three eminent points of vantage we have gained:

1. Access for trading purposes to the whole of China. It is true the number of ports is only increased from five to eleven, but, then, the trader is permitted to pass behind the Hong merchants—through whom hitherto he has been forced to transact business, and who have imposed what prices they chose upon the foreign buyer—and may resort to the very source of the produce and the manufactures which he desires to procure. And in this privilege is involved another of the utmost moment. His person is protected, and his goods secured from the arbitrary exactions of the mandarins, which weigh down the native trader, and add enormously to the price of commodities when delivered to the shipper. Through the same faculty, moreover, of penetrating inland, he may reach those regions now occupied by the rebels on the line of the Yangtse, which for the present are shut to the foreign vessel. The writer at Shanghae anticipates an entire revolution in the interior traffic, arising from this immunity of the foreigner. The Chinese will presently abandon the business to competitors, who can thus beat them in every available point of competition.

2. A similar advantage accrues to us with regard to the coastwise trade, in consequence of a second series of provisions in the treaties relating to commercial imports. Of these, the one modifying tonnage duties was secured by Mr. Reed. It stipulates that coasting vessels, upon clearing at any of the open ports, shall have a certificate exempting them from further payments for four months. And as this tonnage duty for vessels of 150 tons and less is only one mace,—about fifteen cents,—per ton, the entire toll would not exceed 44½ cents per ton for the year. Under conditions so favorable, foreign vessels of about the same size as that fatal lorcha the *Arrow*, from whose mishaps sprang all these acquisitions, will soon supersede the native junks in the coasting business. Their ability to elude, or to beat, the pirates, will of itself strongly tend to give them the preference. The Tariffs, too, which have hitherto been wholly at the caprice of local authorities, are now in the course of adjustment at Shanghae; and although nothing is known of the new basis, it is understood that the tea-duty is to be fixed at five per cent. *ad valorem*.

3. The provisions in regard to the drawback upon foreign goods reshipped, are of signal importance. They stipulate that, upon exportation, the foreign merchant shall be entitled to a certificate, which is to be receivable in payment of duties. Grain, not landed, may leave the port without any charges whatever. And, we may add in this place, the merchant who has imported merchandise into any of the ports may reimport it subsequently without liability for additional duties. All these are privileges peculiar to the foreign interest—not granted to the Chinese dealer—and, as such, will be of inestimable service as well to our East India as to our China trade.

Such are the leading commercial traits of these Conventions. They are common to all the negotiators; but their main benefit will be secured by that nation which first makes its appearance in the field. In fact, it only requires an exhibition of the characteristic energy of our merchants to seize a lion's share of the results. One consequence of the hostile proceedings of the French and English has been the violent and relentless hatred of the population of Kwantung—the province of which Canton is the capital—who have proclaimed implacable hostility to the foreigners, exhorting all Chinamen and Tartars to slaughter the barbarians wherever they may be met, to withdraw from all communication with them, and to lend them neither aid nor comfort. The proclamation is a source of serious embarrassment to the English, French and Portuguese. Hong Kong and Macao are absolutely deserted by the natives, apprehensive of violence from this murderous Vigilance Committee if they remain; and the residents are left to cook their own provisions, and trundle their own tea-boxes. A remarkable point in this manifesto of Chinese Lynch-law is the exemption of the Americans and Spaniards, as nations "on good terms with the Chinese," from the threats of the Braves; an exemption which indicates an admirable opportunity to secure an entrance and successful traffic, where the French and English can only through a protracted struggle obtain a pacific footing. It remains to be seen whether advantages so immediate are to be seized with the necessary promptitude.

Grounds of the Decision in Cancemi's Case.—The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Michael Cancemi was to the effect that a criminal cannot, even with his own consent, or under any circumstances whatever, be tried by a jury consisting of less than twelve men, Judge Strong, who gave the opinion, remarking that if one juror could be dispensed with, a greater number, or even the whole panel might, and the trial take place by the Court only, a doctrine wholly inadmissible. There can be no doubt that the judgment of the Court of Appeals is correct. The misfortune and the marvel are, that the Oyer and Terminer should have fallen into the trap set by the prisoner's counsel. A ready consent was yielded by the District-Attorney and the Judge who tried the cause to allow the juror Muller to be withdrawn upon the consent and waiver of the prisoner and his lawyer. We can imagine the quiet satisfaction of the counsel for the defence on seeing the bait so readily swallowed. That the prosecuting officer and the Court were aware of the effect of the absence of a juror, sufficiently appears from the pains taken to keep that fact out of the record. But their efforts in this regard did not succeed, and the result is a new trial, involving a heavy expense and the probable escape of a notorious murderer.

Compulsory Christianity in Italy.

A recent stretch of Papal power in Italy is making a noise in Europe, which will not be hushed up, we believe, without serious detriment to somebody. It appears that, five years ago, a respectable Jew, named Montard, residing in Bologna, had a child suffering from worms, or some other infantile disorder. The nurse, a girl apparently of great piety, took upon herself, according to her own account, to administer the rite of Christian baptism to her charge, and soon after left her situation. The child duly recovered, continued with its parents, and was to all outward appearance a promising member of the Hebrew persuasion, when in June last it was seized upon by the police, taken by force from its father's house, and handed over to the priests, for education in the Catholic Church. The ex-nurse had given information of the service she had rendered her master's family, in christening the infant; it was, therefore, declared by the spiritual authorities to be *de facto* and *de jure* a Christian, and as such entitled to the Church's aid, to be rescued by her from its Infidel parents, and be brought up in the Christian faith. The father urged his claims in vain. The boy has since been removed to Rome, where he still remains in the hands of the priests, though his father, is permitted to have access to him, and an offer has even been made to restore him to his custody, if he will promise to have him educated a Christian. Into this arrangement, however, with usual Jewish obstinacy, he has refused to enter, and has laid his case before the Emperor Napoleon, and before the civilized world.

We can comment on this strange story with all the greater freedom from the fact that both sides of the case have appeared. The *Journal de Bruxelles*, a papal organ of some note, has given us its version of the facts, which is the one we have given above. It corrects the accounts of the enemies of the faith upon a single point,—the refusal of the papal functionaries to allow the father to have access to the child,—and admits all the rest, but of course ascribes the comments which have been made upon the affair to the malignity of heretics and infidels.

The Jew finds two grounds of exception to the treatment he is receiving in the ecclesiastical law of his persecutors. He declares that, in the first place, the evidence upon which the Church justifies itself in tearing his offspring from him, is insufficient—the uncorroborated story of a menial servant in Italy, told five years after the event, evidence which would not be sufficient to deprive him of an old coat, not to speak of a son. Secondly, that baptism so administered by lay hands, to have any virtue, must be administered to a child in imminent danger of death, in which predicament his child never was. The baptism is, therefore, a nullity, and therefore the boy is not a Christian, and not entitled to the good offices of the Church.

What effect this reasoning will have on the hearts of the Romish evangelists we do not know. We confess we hope it may have none at all, for cruel and intolerable as the wrong would be, we would rather see the unhappy man deprived of his son a thousand times, than to see him liberated upon any other ground than the utter injustice, intolerance and wickedness of any such claim as the Church is putting forward in his case. If the principle be once established that a father's rights and a father's feelings may be sacrificed every time a lying chambermaid chooses to come forward and say she sprinkled water on the face of his infant, and invoked God's blessing on the performance, as part of Papal polity, other people besides Jews will have a word to say in the matter. If rascally servants may clandestinely baptize the children of Hebrews, there is no reason why they should not extend the same blessing to those of Protestants, and if the Church can lawfully found a claim to the possession of their persons and their minds upon such a ceremony in the former case, they may in the latter.

We shall not insult our readers by arguing the question in its religious aspect. We shall not do more than call attention to the monstrous violation of religious liberty perpetrated in educating a child against his parents' will, in a faith which they abhor. In a political light alone the matter is serious enough. The system under which this atrocity has been committed is one maintained by the bayonets of Louis Napoleon's army. If the French troops were withdrawn from Rome to-morrow, the whole population would rise in arms in defence of the father's rights. Will the Emperor suffer an act of this kind to be perpetrated in Rome when he dare not countenance it in France? Is it possible that he will consent to have the families of Jews laid at the mercy of knavish menials, when Jews are amongst the best soldiers in the army which alone upholds his throne? England is fresh from extorting from the Turks and Chinese the liberty of professing Christianity for those who will, and of educating their children in its pale. With what force can she and her ally talk through their Ministers at Constantinople and Pekin in defence of a right which is violated under the solemn sanction of the law in the headquarters of Christendom itself?

Nicaraguan Affairs in Europe.—The Count Antoine de Melano, Consul-General of Nicaragua in London, has published, in the Paris *Presse*, a communication which does no great credit to his discretion or his common sense. The communication will be found in the letter of our Paris correspondent, who, at the same time, gives an interesting historical *résumé* of the origin and progress of the famous Belly contract. That contract, or treaty, appears to be another offshoot of the everlasting Greytown bombardment, and it is alleged to have been brought about and negotiated by the persevering industry of certain French gentlemen who pretend to have suffered from the fire of the *Cyane*, but who, failing to receive the support of their Government in the prosecution of their claims, have consoled themselves with abuse of the United States, and petty opposition to our interests in Central America. We should not feel it our duty to notice these gentlemen if it were not that they have influenced some respectable French journals to take a very unfair view of American interference in the domestic policy of Nicaragua. The Paris *Presse*, in particular, is so deplorably ignorant of the subject it pretends to discuss as to publish and indorse the foolish manifesto of Count Antonio de Melano. The inconsistency and incorrectness of that document it is hardly necessary to point out. It does not advance a single statement that is altogether founded in truth, while many of its assertions are wholly false. It is untrue, for instance, that the United States hold armed occupation of the Nicaraguan ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and it is untrue that the Government of the United States are encouraging fillibusterism in Central America. We do not care a cent about the Belly scheme, for we regard it as purely chimerical. We shall certainly insist on the ratification of the Cass-Yrissari treaty, for by it we expect to obtain reparation for past injuries and security for future travel on the inter-oceanic route. This security is to us a matter of paramount importance, and will be obtained at all hazards. As to the designs upon Nicaragua attributed to the Government of the United States by the Consul General of Nicaragua in London, they are so supremely ridiculous that we can afford to pass them by in silence—particularly as the manifesto, from first to last, can only be regarded as a splenetic ebullition of disappointed Greytown claimants. The Consul General of Nicaragua in London will not advance his own reputation, or his country's interest, by yielding so unreservedly to such a questionable influence.

Vice-President Breckinridge for Douglas.

As November approaches, the interest attaching to the Illinois contest deepens. Yesterday a letter was received at Springfield, from Vice-President Breckinridge, urging the election of Douglas. Thus the split in the Democratic Party developed by the Illinois war, has reached the Administration itself. It has separated the President and the Vice-President. While Buchanan pursues Douglas with unrelenting hostility, Breckinridge calls upon the Democrats of Illinois to sustain him. Rumor had for some weeks attributed to him sentiments friendly to the Little Giant, but a report so improbable was generally discredited. It could not be regarded as likely that he would take sides openly with the rebellious Senator in his bitter war against the President. Such, however, is the case, and it is one of the remarkable phenomena of the day. The letter is so timed as to tell most severely against the Administration. Its appearance is on the heels of the Pennsylvania election. Really, the Vice-President is cruel. The sympathy and popularity which attend the Douglas movement at the South may well astound the President. It is indeed a state of things calculated to puzzle superficial observers. But those who scrutinize the actions of Southern politicians cannot fail to detect a disposition to desert Northern public men who by ultra support of Southern measures sacrifice their influence in their own section of the Union. It has become manifest that such is Mr. Buchanan's predicament. This was evident enough before the late elections; it is quite undeniable since. On the other hand, Douglas has not only retained his power in the Free States, but greatly increased it by his course last Winter. Southern men look upon the Illinois fight with calculating eyes. The President regards Douglas as a dangerous and detested enemy, personal as well as political. In this animosity no Southern man, not even the Vice-President, sympathises. It might indeed have been supposed that regard for appearances would have kept him from a public declaration in favor of Douglas. But it seems not.

Land Warrants.—There is a complaint in the *Bank Note Reporter* that their communications to the General Land Office, making important inquiries in regard to the mode of assigning Land Warrants issued to deceased warrantees, are not attended to by the Commissioner. But that official, it appears, has been engaged of late in looking after the election in Indiana, and has just now returned to his post, and will probably be able to attend to his numerous correspondents.

City Politics.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

It will be remembered that the Conference Committee of the American and Republican Conventions of the Third Congressional District advised a union, and the nomination of Amor J. Williamson as candidate for Congress. The Republican Convention has not indorsed this nomination, but the following-named gentlemen, Messrs. G. W. Hallock, B. F. Weymouth and George F. Randolph, were appointed a Committee to tender formally the nomination to Mr. Williamson. In accepting it, the candidate announces himself as opposed to the present Administration, and to the extension of Slavery, as in favor of a protective tariff, and of "land reform," of a railroad to the Pacific, kept out of the hands of monopolists.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A mass meeting of the Republicans and Anti-Lecomptonites, of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, comprising the Seventh Congressional District, was held last night in the Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets. The building was quite full.

Mr. Geo. P. Nelson was elected Chairman. A number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed, after which a series of resolutions indorsing the Republican State ticket, the Union County ticket, and the Republican nominee for Congress, were offered by Messrs. S. B. Dutcher and Solomon L. Hull.

In the preamble of the resolution approving of the Congressional nominee, it was stated that Mr. Dow had proposed to withdraw from the canvass in case Mr. Briggs should follow his example, so that the Opposition might be enabled to unite on another candidate acceptable to both parties.

Mr. Dow himself appeared and made a brief address, stating that such a proposition had been made by him to Mr. Briggs, and that he (Mr. D.) was still willing to abide by its terms, though no reply had yet been received from his competitor.

Mr. Dow was warmly applauded by the audience, and the subsequent speakers declared that in the event of a refusal from Mr. Briggs, they would leave no legitimate effort unspared to secure Mr. Dow's election.

Mr. Luman Sherwood, Mr. Frank W. Shepard and Mr. S. B. Dutcher made short addresses indorsing Mr. Dow's course.

The Convention adjourned with enthusiastic cheers for the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Eighth District Conventions (Republican and American) have not yet named a Union Opposition ticket. Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes not having expressed his willingness to accept the nomination of the Republicans, the Conferring Committees—ten persons from each Ward—on Thursday night met and balloted several times. On the fifth and last ballot Mr. Fairman received 11 votes; Mr. Alex. W. Bradford, 1; and Mr. Erastus Brooks, 8.

The following is the resolution, indorsing the Administration, which was offered at the Thursday evening meeting of the Tammany General Committee by Mr. Geo. H. Purser, and which was passed without debate and with but one dissenting voice:

Resolved, That while differences of opinion among Democrats are to be expected upon many points, and should be tolerated with the utmost liberality consistent with the integrity of the party, every rightful limit is passed, when those who differ with us counsel with our opponents previous to the battle, and aid them in the contest; and that those members of the two houses of Congress who thus counselled with our opponents at the last sessions of Congress for the defeat of their former friends, or who are now seeking reëlection by the aid of our opponents, have justly forfeited the sympathy of Democrats, and *should give place to men of sounder and sterner political faith.*

Personal.

The Hon. James O. Putnam, of Buffalo, sails this morning for the island of Madeira, where he will spend the Winter for the benefit of his health, after which he will make the tour of western Europe, returning home next Fall.

Academy of Music.—The second performance of the "Traviata" last night attracted a fine audience, much finer than could have been expected, considering the weather. Mlle. Piccolomini was in better voice, and sang and acted excellently.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

The Subject of Literary Property in Europe—Proceedings of the Recent Literary and Artistic Convention at Brussels—Notices of the Leading Members—Reception and Speech of F. S. Cozzens, Esq., the American Delegate.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

Brussels, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1858.

The great Convention for the protection of Literary and Artistic Property, to which public attention has been directed for some months past, has just closed its labors and adjourned. Knowing the interest which the subject has excited in the United States, and being desirous that the Times should be able to present to the American public an intelligent summary of its proceedings, I came from Germany to this city for the purpose of attending its sessions. The debates have been animated and interesting, and the conclusions which the Convention has reached commend themselves to general approbation. Its proceedings will undoubtedly have a very marked effect upon the legislative action of the principal nations of the Continent.

It may be well enough to say, in advance, that the Convention grew out of the fact that literary property not only rests upon a different basis from that of every other kind of property, but that this basis is not the same in any two countries of the world. Every nation has its own laws defining and limiting the extent to which an author may enjoy the fruits of his labor,—and the laws of one country have, as a matter of course, no validity or effect within the limits of any other. In England the copyright of a book lasts during the author's life, and for seven years longer—or for 42 years in case the seven years granted to the heirs, added to the period enjoyed by the author, do not make up 42 years. In the United States the term is 28 years, though this may be extended to 42 in certain cases. In France the right extends 30 years from the death of the author, or from that of his widow. In Belgium it extends 20 years; in Sweden, 20; in Russia, 25; in the Roman States, 12; in Spain, 50; in Denmark, 30; and in Austria, Bavaria, Portugal, Prussia, Saxony, the two Sicilies, Wurtemberg and the States of the Germanic Confederation, 30 years from the death of the author. In Greece and Sardinia it is only 15 years from the date of publication. It was for the purpose of bringing about some uniformity in the legislation of Europe upon this subject, and also of giving the authors of each country the enjoyment of their property in every other, that this Congress was called. The project originated in Belgium. A Committee of Authors and Artists was formed in that country last Spring, which addressed to the various countries of Europe invitations to send delegates to a general Congress for the consideration of the whole subject of literary and artistic property. It was warmly responded to, especially in France, and great activity was evinced in issuing circulars, and preparing programmes for the proceedings of the Congress. The whole business of the Convention was set forth in a series of questions,—divided into five sections,—covering the whole subject;—and all the Convention had to do was to give answers to these questions. It met on the 27th of September in general session, and was divided into *five* sections,—each section electing its own officers and taking up one of the five schedules of questions for discussion. These sections met at 9 o'clock in the morning and sat for two, three or four hours. At 1 o'clock the whole body met,—the sections reported their action and this was ratified, modified or annulled, as the case might be. The utmost method was observed in the proceedings—the debates were animated, noisy and tumultuous, after the manner of French assemblies, but the results reached were clear, definite and generally satisfactory. The discussions were in French, though delegates from other countries had a right to use their own language,—their remarks being afterwards interpreted for the general benefit. Only Messrs. F. S. Cozzens and Robert Bell, Esq., the former from the United States and the latter from England, availed themselves of this permission.

The business of the Convention was mainly in the hands of the French and the Belgian delegates. A large number of distinguished literary men from England were announced as "adherents;" the names of Dickens, Bulwer, Gladstone, Mill, Reade, Tom Taylor, Reeve, Eastlake, and others, being upon the published list of members. But the only two English delegates present were Mr. Robert Bell, the dramatic author, and Mr. J. P. Knight, Secretary and Delegate of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in London. A long list of the illustrious literary men of France was also given, but with the exception of Scribe, the dramatist, none of them were present. The Publishers of Paris mustered in strong force, no fewer than twenty-seven being in attendance, and the debates were principally in the hands of advocates, who, it was easy to see, had been retained by special interests for their own protection. The President of the Congress was Mr. Charles Faider, formerly Minister of Justice in Belgium, and a man of considerable distinction as a lawyer and *savant*. He presided at the general meeting held at 1 o'clock, and had the direction of the business under the published rules which had been prescribed by the Committee of Organization. He is a tall, gray-haired man, apparently 55 years of age, clear-headed, energetic, and, in spite of an impediment in his speech, a forcible and impressive speaker. He presided with dignity, and exercised a reasonable degree of control over the stormy elements of the Convention. The sessions were held in a moderate-sized room, none but members being admitted. The Vice-Presidents had seats upon the platform, directly in rear of the President. Immediately behind him sat a gray-haired man, of medium height and size, with a plain, serious face, and an air altogether so staid and sober that he would naturally be taken for a deacon in some orthodox church. I think that if he were to walk down Broadway, nine persons out of ten would be astonished to see him countenance the theatre so far as to stop at Wallack's and read the placard announcing the play for the evening. This was Eugene Scribe, who has written more popular plays than any two other authors living. He represented the dramatists of France, and although he took no part in the debates of the session, he was warmly greeted when he appeared.

It would not be worth while for me to repeat in detail, or with any formality, the debates of the three sessions of the Convention, inasmuch as the general results are all in which the American public can feel any special interest. The main point of controversy, the question which enlisted the warmest discussion, was that of the *duration of the right of literary property*. A very considerable portion of the members were present as ardent champions of the principle that an author has precisely the same right of property in the product of his intellect that a workman has in the labor of his hands. This was advocated with great earnestness and tenacity of purpose by several speakers, and when it became evident that a very large majority of the Congress was not prepared to adopt it, the minority evinced a degree of discontent and resentment amounting almost to indignation. One of the most prominent speakers upon this side was Mr. Brulier, a Paris advocate, who came prepared with a long and elaborate argument founded on the general nature of property and the impossibility of establishing any distinction between the products of intellectual and of manual labor. He joined considerable eloquence to a good deal of pretension, and as he persisted in very greatly exceeding the limit of *fifteen minutes* prescribed to speakers,—(what would our members of Congress think of that?)—he was heard with a good deal of impatience. A much abler and more effective advocate of the same principle was Jules Simon, formerly Counselor of State and Professor of Philosophy at the Sorbonne in Paris. He was called out at the close of the discussion on the second day, and presented himself upon the platform, to which each speaker was required to advance, with hesitation and apparent reluctance. He is a man rather under medium size, apparently forty-five, with a round face, slightly bald, and a very mild, amiable expression of countenance. His manner was quiet and conversational at the outset; his voice pleasant, but not strong; his tone candid and deferential, and the effect of his speaking rather pleasant than impressive. But as he proceeded he grew more animated, and before he sat down made one of the most eloquent and admirable speeches I ever heard. He based his advocacy of the *perpetual* right of literary property mainly upon two points. He was afraid, in the first place, that if the Government established the principle and the precedent that *one* kind of property might be seized, under pretence of the public good, the Communists might avail themselves of it to seize another kind. Possibly at some day, said he, the hungry, ignorant mob may present itself at your doors and demand bread. You tell them bread is property and is sacred. They reply that books are property. But you have said property is *not* sacred, beyond a certain point. You answer that the public needs books, and that, therefore, private rights must give way. They reply that they need *bread* too—and that the private right which prevents them from having it must give way also. In the second place, M. Simon said he saw no security against the possible disposition of a tyrannical government, depending upon ignorance for its security, to suppress books, except in the recognition of the absolute, perpetual, indefeasible right of property in books, with which no government could ever interfere. He urged this point very earnestly, and with evident allusion to the present state of things in France: and this allusion he made all the more pointed by stopping to say that of course he could have no reference to the Government of Belgium, which had always shown itself ready to protect letters and literary men, and which was honorably known throughout Europe as the friend of liberty and of human progress. He was listened to with great interest, and was loudly applauded even by those who differed most widely from him.

He was answered by M. Wolowski, member of the Institute, and one of the most constant contributors to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, who had taken a very active part in the discussions of the Congress, and who, in point of fact, seemed to consider himself entitled to speak much too often for the patience of the Assembly. He is a good speaker, clear in his statements and forcible in his language,—with a perpetual smile upon his face and an excess of suavity in his manner. A more pleasing speaker upon the same side was a young Paris advocate, M. Chalmels;—and a still more effective one was M. Victor Faider, brother of the President and a young advocate of Brussels. He spoke without the least attempt at effect, but with a clearness, precision and force that carried great weight. The main argument urged against conceding the perpetual right of literary property, was founded upon the assumed interest of society. The first necessity of a community is that it shall have the means of making progress: and if the heirs or representatives of an author have the absolute right of controlling the reproduction of his books, and even of suppressing them if they choose, a very formidable obstacle to social progress would be interposed. The analogy between intellectual and manual labor, upon which the absolute right of property is sought to be established, was denied. An author writes a book, and *his* work is done once for all. If it is reprinted, at the end of ten, twenty or fifty years, he does not thereby expend any additional labor, and does not consequently acquire any absolute right to additional pay. The question was treated as one of expediency and not of absolute right.

This view of the case was pressed by M. Romberg, General Secretary of the Congress; by M. Foucher, who had been appointed Reporter of the second section, and by many others who took part in the discussion. It was sustained also by Mr. Cozzens by his vote, and by both the English delegates present. After the advocates of the perpetual right of literary property found that they could not carry their proposition in the form they desired, they endeavored to effect a compromise. They asked the Congress to declare that, as a general and abstract principle, the right of property in literary and artistic productions *ought* to rest upon the same basis as any other kind of property:—but that, in consideration of the public interest and the differences of opinion upon the subject, they would assent to its limitation. This, however, was rejected by the Congress, and it was finally decided by a very large majority, that *the right of an author in his works should extend to fifty years after his death.* This, you will observe, is only eight years more than is now accorded by the law of England and virtually by that of the United States.

The remainder of the discussions of the Congress turned upon various details of the proposed legislation. It was decided that every nation ought to admit the right of property in books, in the manner and to the extent proposed, whether other nations should reciprocate the acknowledgment or not:—that there ought to be one uniform law by which all authors, foreign as well as native, should enjoy in every country the product of their labor;—that the fact of an author's having complied with the formalities of the law in his own country should be sufficient to entitle him to the protection of the law in every other; that dramatic works and musical compositions, works of design, painting, sculpture and engraving, should be placed on the same footing as literary works, as regards copyright: and that there ought to be a reduction of customs duties upon works of genius. It was also voted that an author should have the right to control the translation of his works.

The proceedings of this Congress, you of course understand, were merely recommendatory. It was simply a Convention called to discuss the subject and to *advise* such legislation as should be deemed proper. It depends entirely upon the legislative authority of each country how much effect shall be given to the decisions reached by the Congress. The initiative in legislation will undoubtedly be taken by Belgium. The Prime Minister, M. Rogier, has attended all the sessions of the Congress and evinced the warmest interest in the proceedings. The King and his eldest son, the Duke of Brabant, were present during part of the session of Wednesday, and at the close of the Congress, the President, M. Faider, announced, apparently by authority, that the Government would proceed immediately to take steps for embodying in the form of laws the decisions which had been reached by the Convention. How far the example of Belgium will be followed is uncertain. If France should take the same steps it will probably have a good deal of influence over other continental nations. It is probable that the meeting will lead to some changes, more or less important, in the general code of Europe in regard to literary property. England will be very likely to assent to these changes, inasmuch as she has much more to gain than to lose by them.

How far the Government of the United States will be prepared to go in the same direction it is not necessary to conjecture. Thus far it has refused to take any steps towards the recognition of international copyright. The Brussels Congress evidently did not embrace the United States within the original scope of its plans, as nothing whatever was said during the whole session of the probable action of our Government upon the subject. Mr. Cozzens was received, however, as our delegate with distinguished honor and was warmly welcomed. The Congress seemed a little surprised, perhaps, that the United States, or anybody there, should take interest enough in the subject to send a delegate so far. Mr. Cozzens was by acclamation elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Congress. On Wednesday he addressed the assembly, but very briefly, saying he would avail himself of the permission granted to publish what he had intended to say, in the *Comptes Rendus* of the proceedings. He called attention to but two points in connection with the subject. It would be found indispensable, he said, to any legislation in the United States for the protection of foreign copy-right, that the *manufacture* of the books should be done in that country. And in the second place he thought few Continental authors were aware of the great importance to themselves of controlling the *translation* of their works—inasmuch as they were probably not aware of the enormous extent to which their translated works were sometimes sold in America. These views, and others which he intended to set forth, Mr. C. said he should extend in the written paper which he would present to the Committee of Publication. His remarks were translated by Mr. Romberg, and elicited marked applause from the audience. Just as Mr. Cozzens rose to speak, the proceedings were interrupted by the announcement of the King. The President left his seat and proceeded, followed by all the officers of the meeting, to wait upon his Majesty, who soon after entered

in advance, followed by his son—the whole audience rising and receiving them with applause. Both the King and the Duke were in military dress and acknowledged the applause by repeated bows. The King is tall, and begins to show his age. He has a broad and pleasant face, wears a wig, and looks to be, what I believe every one concedes that he is, an amiable, upright and well-meaning monarch. His son is tall and slender—with more of amiability than energy or intelligence in his countenance. Both listened to the proceedings for an hour, and then took their leave—with the same formalities as had attended their entrance.

The proceedings of the Congress were agreeably interspersed with social enjoyments. In the evening of the first day's session the members were invited to a reception by M. ROGIER, the Prime Minister,—a tall, stout, fine-looking gentleman, who speaks English perfectly and was greatly interested in American affairs. The second evening the members to the number of 200 dined together at a *café*, and on the third evening they were invited to a reception by the King. The Congress finally adjourned on Thursday afternoon.

Yours, R.

Unfortunate Fortune-Tellers—Eleven of them Before the Mayor.

At the Mayor's Office yesterday there was a compulsory gathering of female astrologers, clairvoyants, spiritualists and fortune-tellers. Armed with warrants, Officer BIRNEY made a general tour of inspection which resulted in a grand gathering of female notabilities in the presence of the Chief Magistrate and Justice WELSH—young and old, the coarsely vulgar, and the semi-genteel. The Mayor heard their statements. Some admitted that they had been in the "profession," in this City, from two to twenty years. They had with them, and there were brought away by the officers, a variety of large door keys, Bibles, magic glasses, and lots of packs of cards, and other implements with which to look into futurity, together with some astronomical diagrams, and a few German books of palmistry.

The following are the names of the parties arrested:

Madam YORK, No. 134 Eighth-avenue.
Mrs. FLEURY, No. 263 Broome-street.
Miss A. W. SNOW, No. 93 Green-street.
Madam PREWSTER, No. 309 Bowery.
Madam HAYES, No. 327 Broome-street.
Madam LANE, No. 159 Mulberry-street.
Madam CARST, No. 153 Stanton-street.
Madam WIDGER, No. 118 Forsyth-street.
Mrs. ROWE, No. 88 Forsyth-street.
Madam JANSEN, No. 47 Delancey-street.

and one other woman, whose name (she being immediately discharged) we refrain from publishing. Some others were, on a promise to abandon the business, discharged; some were held to bail, and others were committed to the Tombs in default of bail.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE REPORTED CHILD-MURDER CASE.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 355 West Twenty-sixth-street upon the body of CATHARINE STACKPOLE, a child three months old, who was reported to have been killed by her father. The original story was that the father, while in a drunken fit, became enraged at his wife, seized a stick and attempted to strike her over the head, but that he hit the child on the head instead, causing its instant death, the child being at the time in its mother's arms. The evidence of the wife, the principal witness, showed a very different state of facts. She swore that she was intoxicated, and while in this state lay upon the child and caused its death from suffocation. As the post-mortem examination revealed no injury to the child's head, the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the mother's statement. On the rendition of the verdict, PATRICK STACKPOLE, the father, was released from custody.

SUICIDE AT THE PACIFIC HOTEL.—A young man named William R. Cole committed suicide yesterday at the Pacific Hotel in Greenwich-street, by taking a dose of strychnine. He was on his way to California, and in purchasing a ticket was cheated out of $25 at a bogus ticket office. The loss of the money and ill-health are supposed to have induced the commission of the act. In his room were found a paper containing strychnine, a bottle of laudanum and a bottle of morphine. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of death by suicide was rendered. The deceased was about 25 years of age, and has until recently been engaged as a teacher in Kentucky.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

Dr. HARTLEY, having been temporarily released from his duties in Philadelphia, in consequence of the destruction by fire of the Institution of which he was the head, begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special request, made arrangements to establish an Institution in New-York, and will receive calls during each morning, at No. 26 St. Mark's-place.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any persons advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show at least in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men in the country:

I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. HARTLEY in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in profession and as a gentleman. W. H. PARKER, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery.

From my intercourse with Dr. HARTLEY, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly. VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

Miss SARAH SWAIN, of this town, a lady of extensive acquaintance and the first respectability, informs us that in 1846 she became partially deaf to such an extent as to render her unable to understand conversation in an ordinary tone. For the past six months, however, she has been almost entirely deaf.

After an hour's operation, Dr. HARTLEY removed the cause of the deafness, and Miss SWAIN's hearing is now fully restored.—*Nantucket Enquirer, July* 9, 1856.

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., July 27, 1856.

Dr. HARTLEY: It would be impossible for me to express in words my gratitude to you for restoring one of my senses, of which I had been in a measure deprived for three long years; but nevertheless it is true, that in twenty minutes I was made to hear as well as ever I did in my life, and many thanks are due to you for that blessing. REBECCA D. HOWARD,
Daughter of Mr. J. HOWARD.

[Advertisement]

CIRCULAR
OF
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
For Winter, 1858.

We beg leave to call special attention to the style and variety of garments composing our Winter stock of ready-made Clothing now exposed and on sale, first floor. It will be found that we have selected our fabrics with great taste, and manufactured them with all the style of our best ordered work, so that even our very lowest-priced garments have that stamp and character which distinguish them at once from the "slop style" that gives to every garment a stereotyped appearance.

In directing attention to our Merchant Tailoring Department, second floor, it is with great pleasure we announce that the large increase of business in this department has compelled us to increase both the room and assistants very much. The great popularity of the various cutters in this department is very generally known; for each one is perfect master in his line, whether of coats, of pants, or of vests, and we will have none other, cost what it may.

The variety of Cassimeres, Cloths, Vestings, Overcoatings, &c., &c., in this department, was never so large nor so select.

We beg also to call attention to our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, which is largely supplied in all Winter Under-Garments, Gloves, Robes, &c., &c. Our manufacture of Shirts has become a very important branch of our business, so much so that we can scarcely meet the increasing demand for them all over the country.

Our great aim in every department of the business is, to endeavor to supply the best thing that can be produced for the money, whether it be coarse or fine, and to keep up our superiority of style and finish in every garment we manufacture.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259, and 260 Broadway,
Corner of Warren-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BARNUM'S MUSEUM overflows just now with entertaining, instructive, diverting and surprising curiosities and comicalities. The Bearded Baby is the latest novelty. This afternoon and evening, in the lecture-room, the famous Dr. VALENTINE, and the charming Mimic World of THIODON.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 350 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Habitual constipation, the parent of apoplexy, general debility and premature decay, is permanently cured by a course of the Pills, and no external disease can long resist the Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX.—Buy your Fall hat at KNOX'S. If you ask the reason for this advice, "be our plain answer this:" He manufactures just the neatest, nicest, finest, handsomest and cheapest articles of head-gear procurable. Is not that enough? We think it is, but as an additional inducement to patronize his establishment let us hint that his charge for his matchless Fall hat is only $4.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Female and Kidney Complaints, and Chronic Diseases generally, (380 pages, 30 engravings, bound,) by Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH, explaining his curative treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations free.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of
FIFTY DOLLARS.
The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Meyer's
MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER,
Dépôt No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., and for sale by all respectable druggists.
☞ See column of certificates and particulars relating to the efficacy of these miraculous remedies, published on the eighth page of this day's paper.

☞ Cancers Cured.—Patients afflicted with these terrible maladies are invited to call and see some very interesting cases, now under treatment, in the Hygeio-Therapeutic Institute, No. 15 Laight-st. One of the cases is an immense medullary tumor of both breasts, now being removed by an easy, safe, and almost painless process, notwithstanding a large number of surgeons had been applied to without finding one who dared undertake an operation. Hundreds of patients are, every year, given over to die, whose cases are perfectly and speedily curable by the new method. N. B.—All diseases are treated in this establishment on strictly hygienic principles. Drug-medicines are never employed.
R. T. TRALL, M. D., } Physicians
D. A. GORTON, M. D., } and
MRS. C. L. SMALLEY, M. D., } Proprietors.

☞ Trees and Plants.
PARSONS & CO., are now delivering trees and plants from their grounds at
FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK,
and invite the attention of buyers to their large assortment of thrifty and well-grown
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.
Catalogues furnished gratis on application, and goods delivered free of charge on the wharf in New-York.

☞ Get Your Boys' Clothing
At No. 31 John-st.,
Corner Nassau.
D. L. CORNELL.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Extra Heavy Silk and Merino Shirts and Drawers, and all the latest styles of Gents' Furnishing Goods, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ Heavy Arrivals of
CHINA, BRONZES, &c.,
FROM EUROPE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Are now opening the *largest and most elegant assortment* of goods they have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haughwout's recent purchases when in Europe.
Consisting in part of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES,
BRONZES,
CLOCKS, VASES, CANDELABRAS,
FINE PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS,
PARIAN STATUARY.
PARIS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
We also call attention to our
Stock of
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
STERLING SILVER
and SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY and MIRRORS,
of which we have an *unusually rich and varied* assortment, which we are prepared to sell at
Extremely moderate prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broomest.

☞ No More Baldness or Gray Hairs.—JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE, or HAIR RENOVATOR, the greatest chemical discovery of the age, is an infallible restorer of the hair and sight. In baldness and gray locks it has the virtue of disengaging the capillary tubes, and giving the cuticle such a stimulus as to fully restore the impaired functions, thereby imparting a new growth of beautiful brown or black, not by acting as a dye, or staining the skin, but giving the hair a soft and glossy appearance, with a tendency to curl. For sale by all respectable druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia.
At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

☞ Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

☞ Stearns & Marvin's.
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York,
No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ Herron Sewing Machine Company's
NEW AND SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINE, only $25. Superior to the highest price machines, for ONE-QUARTER THE COST.
Send for a circular. No. 447 Broadway.

☞ To the Country Clothing Trade.—Our stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING for men and boys is now ready, and our object being to command the custom of Southern, Western and other country merchants, by presenting a large and varied stock at remarkably low prices, we think that country dealers now in town will find it to their advantage to give us an early call. ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.

☞ Why?—There are abundant reasons why you should deal at CANTRELL'S, but it is sufficient to know that ladies, children and gentlemen, can obtain at his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, the best quality of gaiters, boots, shoes, &c., cheaper than at any other establishment. A single purchase of him will convince you that it is both prudent and profitable to patronize him hereafter.

☞ French Yoke Shirts, New Style, made to order from measure, and warranted to fit. Also, just received per steamer, a splendid assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, including English Scarfs, Tubular Ties, &c., &c., at BALLOU BROTHERS', No. 409 Broadway.

☞ Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ Barthelf's
FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
LATEST IMPROVEMENT.
OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY.

☞ Wigs! Toupees! Wigs!—CLIREHUGH'S newly-invented transparent divisions are impossible to detect. Strangers will receive, on application, a perfect system of measurement. Prices according to times. No. 162 Fulton-st., third door west of Broadway, up stairs.

☞ The Celebrated Scotch-Wool and Shaker-knit Undershirts and Drawers.—Also, Undergarments for men, women and children, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Dépôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

☞ French Imported Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, cork soles, double soles and single soles, just received from Paris. Also a large assortment of our own manufacture. EUGENE FERRIS & SON,
Bootmakers, No. 62 Nassau-st.

☞ Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure medicines and strict personal attendance on the part of the proprietor.

☞ Wedding-Cards and Notes of Invitation—"At Home" and "At Church," engraved and printed in the most artistic and fashionable manner by HYATT, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

MCLEOD—WILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. John Thomson, Mr. NORMAN MCLEOD, of this City, to JESSIE WILSON, daughter of the late Alex. Wilson, Esq., merchant, of Busby, near Glasgow, Scotland.

LIVINGSTON—HYSLOP.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, Lieut DE GRASSE LIVINGSTON, U. S. N., to GEORGIANNA MESIER, daughter of Robert Hyslop, Esq., all of this City.

SALTUS—SANFORD.—On Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Dr. Canfield, NICHOLAS SALTUS, of New-York, to MARIA SEYMOUR, daughter of Rollin Sanford, of Brooklyn.

TOOKER—LOUNSBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 21, at the Church of the Saviour, by the Rev. Doctor Farley, Mr. JAMES B. TOOKER to M. LOUISE, daughter of the late Samuel Lounsbury, all of Brooklyn.

☞ Akron, Ohio, papers please copy.

MILLER—MCNAUGHTON.—At Albany, on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. William A. Miller, of Rhinebeck, ERNEST J. MILLER to JESSIE, daughter of Dr. P. McNaughton, both of Albany.

WEEKES—ALLEY.—At Westbury, L. I., on fifth day, (Thursday,) Oct. 21, according to the order of the society of Friends, NATHANIEL M. WEEKES, of Michigan, to SARAH ELIZABETH ALLEY, of the former place.

DIED.

MCNAMEE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 21, Mrs. CATHARINE MCNAMEE, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 363 Cumberland-st. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

THORP.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 22, after a short illness, ARTHUR B., fourth son of Thomas S. and Caroline Thorp.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Washington-av., near Green-av., on Sunday, 24th, at 2 P. M.

MCCHRISTIE.—At West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 21, LAVINIA, youngest daughter of Robert and Rachel McChristie, aged 2 years, 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, West Farms, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock.

JOURNEY.—At Westfield, Staten Island, on Friday morning, Oct. 21, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ANN, wife of Albert Journeay, Sr., in the 68th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt's Landing, upon the arrival of the 1 o'clock P. M. boat from New-York.

SPINNEY.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Friday morning, Oct. 22, SARAH FRANCES, wife of Joseph S. Spinney, and daughter of the late Captain John G. Bunker, aged 23 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Fairfield, on Monday, Oct. 25, at 2 P. M. New-York and New-Haven cars leave 27th st. at 7 A. M.; returning, leave Fairfield at 5:20 P. M.

"LO! A LETTERED HERALD COMES!"
WILL BE ISSUED,
ON OR ABOUT
NOV. 20,
NO. 1
OF
THE
AMERICAN MONTHLY,
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF FACT AND FANCY.
The Trade Supplied by the Wholesale News Agents only.
All communications must be addressed to
DAME & COMPANY,
No. 89 Nassau-st.,
Sun Building.

SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.
PATENT NIGHT LATCHES,
SAFE FRONT-DOOR LOCKS,
SECRET BOLTS,
SHUTTER BARS,
SASH FASTENINGS,
STORE-DOOR PAD-LOCKS,
STORE-DOOR RIM-LOCKS,
in great variety, at the lowest prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., New-York.
Principal agents for Gautier's celebrated Stove Polish.

GAS FIXTURES.
A superb assortment of
CHANDELIERS,
And other descriptions of
GAS FIXTURES,
NOW OPENING.
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS
Offered to purchasers of FULL SETS.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER.
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN-DESTROYER.
If you put this Plaster anywhere, if pain is there, the Plaster will stick there until the pain has vanished. The Plaster magnetizes the pain away, and PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.
Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists in town and country everywhere.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,
Compounded entirely from Gums.
Precisely what the name indicates.
Regulate the Liver, and the stomach and bowels will be effectually regulated.
DR. SANDFORD, Proprietor,
No. 345 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by all Druggists in town and country at $1 per bottle.

CROSBY & WILLIAMS,
GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS',
AND CHILDREN'S
FINE CLOTHING,
READY MADE AND TO ORDER.
FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS
TO ORDER.
BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.
This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

NOTICE.
The undersigned have issued their catalogues of Houses and Lots at private sale, which can be had on application at the office No. 35 Wall-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
JACOB S. BAKER.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS, PHTHSIC, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, PREDISPOSITION TO CONSUMPTION.
This great remedy is too well known and is performing too much good to render it necessary to enter into an elaborate discussion of its merits; it is sufficient to say that it still maintains its supremacy in curing diseases of the severest and most obstinate character, and that all who are afflicted with any of the above-named complaints, after having once tested by experience the rare power and success of this medicine in expelling disease, seldom have occasion to resort to other appliances to insure a perfect restoration to health.
Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
A peculiar and inestimable quality of this remedy is that cases of long standing and severe character yield as readily to its healing influence as those of more recent origin and milder nature—thus happily illustrating the "power of medicine over disease," and providing, by the combination of science and medical skill, a remedy adapted, in a remarkable degree, to a class of diseases so numerous and general that scarcely one individual in the community is wholly exempt from their influence during some part of the season.
That this medicine performs all that it promises, let those testify who can speak from experience:
Consumption and Whooping Cough.
Letter from a highly respectable gentleman.
KEYPORT, N. J., May 20, 1858.
S. W. FOWLE & Co.—*Gentlemen:* This certifies that I was for many years afflicted with a disease of the lungs until I became so weak that it was with difficulty I could walk. My cough during this time was very severe, causing me frequently to raise great quantities of blood, attended with profuse night sweats.
After using various remedies to no purpose, I was advised to try *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* I did so, and before using the first bottle I was entirely restored to perfect health and strength.
I would also mention that this Balsam cured a little girl of mine of a severe attack of Whooping Cough, when her life was given over by the physician, and all other remedies had failed. JOSIAH HOFF.
Another.
Letter from a gentleman of great respectability and influence.
MADISON, N. Y., March, 1857.
MESSRS. S. W. FOWLE & Co., BOSTON—*Gents:* It is a pleasure to me to acknowledge the virtues of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* My case has for several years been pronounced one of "*incurable consumption.*" Wistar's Balsam was recommended. I have used it, and it has been a source of incalculable relief to me. I think it is the *best* remedial agent in the patent-medicine vocabulary for lung or throat complaints. Although not desirous of becoming notorious as puffing your specific, I feel sustained in recommending this to *all* suffering from coughs or colds. Yours, C. KIRKWHITE.
Opinions of the Press.
From the Flag of Our Union, July 17, 1858.
The invalid need not fear to give this preparation a careful trial. More than ten years since, the editor of the *Flag* tested its excellence by individual trial in his family, with the most surprising results, as a curative in pulmonary disease.
From the Boston Post.
We have not, until recently, been acquainted experimentally with the true value of Wistar's Balsam. From this truly valuable preparation we have received a present benefit, having recently used it in a case of severe cough and cold with entire success, and most cheerfully recommend it to those who are alike afflicted. It is a scientific preparation, worthy of confidence.
From Ballou's Pictorial, Aug. 1, 1858.
Realizing the true sense of the responsibility attaching to the editor and publisher of a widely circulated journal, we should deem it little less than a crime to recommend any medical compound, the real value of which we could not conscientiously indorse. This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture; and all persons who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their Coughs, Colds, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, should make use of this unequaled remedy.
The only genuine Balsam has the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outer wrapper, and also the printed name of the proprietors,
SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
For sale, in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., BARNES & PARK, F. C. WILLES, & CO., HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHIN, B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & CO., and by appointed agents everywhere.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.
NEW BOOKS.
Just Out:
FIRST.
ISABELLA ORSINI.
New Historical Novel, by F. D. Guerrazzi, author of "Beatrice Cenci."
Translated from the Italian, by Luigi Monti, of Harvard University. Elegantly bound in muslin, with superb Steel Portrait from the celebrated Drawing by Frascheri. Price $1 25.
TABLE OF CONTENTS.
Chapter I.....Guilt.
Chapter II.....Love.
Chapter III.....Lionardo Salviati.
Chapter IV.....Homicide.
Chapter V.....Pasquino.
Chapter VI.....The Son.
Chapter VII.....Jealousy.
Chapter VIII.....The Confession.
Chapter IX.....Death.
LETTER FROM SIGNOR GUERRAZZI.
GENOA, Wednesday, June 30, 1858.
MY DEAR MONTI: In reply to your letter, I inclose you a portrait of Isabella Orsini. It is the only undoubted portrait extant of that beautiful and unfortunate daughter of the Medicis, and was obtained not without great difficulty, for I had sought in vain through every public and private gallery for a genuine likeness, and was on the point of opening the sarcophagus wherein the ashes of the murdered woman had lain mouldering for two centuries. At last, however, while I lay in prison, the Marquis —— died. His heirs immediately disposed of the very large collection of paintings, furniture, books and family relics. Among these a friend of mine discovered this precious memorial—a bronze medal, bearing upon one side a profile of Isabella Orsini, and upon the reverse a bust, with flowers, fruits, and the inscription, "Flores, Simul et Fructus."
A photograph of it did not succeed well. I would willingly send you the medal itself, but fear that it may be lost, and thus the only portrait of that unfortunate woman be forever destroyed, deters me. I have, however, caused a drawing to be executed by one of our best artists, Chevalier Frascheri, Professor of Painting in the Ligurian Academy, which I think will please you.
Yours affectionately, F. D. GUERRAZZI.
To Signor LUIGI MONTI, Boston Mass.
Extract from an article in the Boston Courier, by Prof. C. C. Felton, of Harvard College.
There can be no question that these novels of Guerrazzi are of marked and high literary merit. Their style is clear, pure and vigorous. The power of the author is shown in his brilliant pictures, his vivid descriptions, and his brief energetic expressions of feeling. His characters are drawn with short, sharp strokes, as with the point of a sword. The reader becomes a spectator. From his post of observation he sees a drama enacted before him; the scenery and costumes are perfect; there is a fearful earnestness and vitality in the performers. With parted lips, and cheek growing paler, he watches with eagerness the progress of the action till the curtain falls.
SECOND.
VERNON GROVE;
OR, HEARTS AS THEY ARE.
A fresh and glowing American fiction by a prominent Southern authoress. Elegantly bound in muslin. Price $1.
From Critique of Southern Literary Messenger.
The novel of *Vernon Grove* is in our judgment the best yet produced by an American lady. In no American fiction has the interest been maintained with such power. Pathos is the quality most at the writer's command. The incident of Eva's blindness is narrated with wonderful and startling naturalness, and affects the reader more, we think, than the similar occurrence in the case of Muriel in *John Halifax, Gentleman.*
THIRD.
ALSO, NOW READY
THE THIRD EDITION OF A
NEW HUMOROUS BOOK,
THE K. N. PEPPER PAPERS.
ILLUSTRATED.
One volume, bound in cloth. Price $1.
EXTRACT FROM CONTENTS.
Biographical.
Oad on a Weelbarer—in 2 parts.
Conflict: Alegaiter and Wotter Snaik.
Astronomy—a lecture.
Soliliquy: Adrest to a Berd onto the Fens.
Pome: A noad to the Grek Slaiv.
A Lytell Geste of Lewys Clarke.
To the Aingel as is gone. Hanah Gane.
Fre nolig ov the Hevins. With painting.
On the clam.
To an eklips.
A Grate Epik: Tirkle
Pete—an averij pome (for length.)
A noad to the Comek, &c., &c., &c., &c.
The numerous laughter-provoking verses of this well-known humorous and sparkling American writer, which, so widely copied, have so often convulsed the reader, are here collected in book form.
Lewis Gaylord Clark, of the *Knickerbocker Magazine* says: "The bones of those who have exploded in the perusal of the verses of K. N. Pepper, whiten the soil of the United States, from the Rocky Mountains on the east, to the extreme west. 'A noad to the Grek Slaiv' is as immortal as the Song to which inspired it."
From the Boston Traveller.
All these papers are amusingly clever, and the reading of them is very mirth-provoking and care-dispelling.
From the Philadelphia Saturday Post.
It is seldom that such downright foolery is so irresistibly funny.
From the Milwaukee Democrat.
These *Peppers* are the very cream of humor, therefore let them be widely taken and digested.
From Frank Leslie.
We rarely meet now-a-days with so genuine a book—a book which is so witty and humorous—the wit without malice, and the humor without vulgarity.
From the Philadelphia News.
There are some "scenes" in this book which Hood or Douglas Jerrold could hardly have surpassed.
From the Philadelphia Press.
Finally, and to conclude, we recommend our readers to buy (in default of begging, borrowing or stealing) this amusing book, and medicinally apply it, with discretion, as a care-dispeller. It will make them laugh until their sides ache, and their good-looking eyes shed mirthful tears.
ALSO, NEW EDITIONS OF
BEATRICE CENCI.
A Historical Novel. By F. D. GUERRAZZI. Translated from the Italian by Luigi Monti. Muslin, two volumes in one, with Steel Portrait, price $1 25.
A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN.
The latest and best work by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," "Agatha's Husband," "The Ogilvies," &c. Bound in muslin, price $1.
LECTURES OF LOLA MONTEZ.
Including her Autobiography, &c. "Wits and Women of Paris," "Comic Aspect of Love," "Beautiful Women," &c. Muslin, steel portrait, price $1.
LIFE OF HUGH MILLER,
Author of "Schools and Schoolmasters," "Old Red Sandstone," &c. From the Glasgow Edition. By Thos. N. Brown. Muslin, price $1.
TRUE LOVE NEVER DID RUN SMOOTH.
An Eastern Tale, in Verse. By THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, author of "Babie Bell, and other Poems." Elegantly printed, and bound in muslin, price 50 cents.
DEAR EXPERIENCE.
A Tale. By G. RUFFINI, author of "Doctor Antonio," "Lorenzo Benoni," &c. With illustrations by Leech, of the London *Punch.* Muslin, price $1.
FOLLOWING THE DRUM;
Or, Glimpses of Frontier Life. Being brilliant Sketches of Recruiting Incidents on the Rio Grande, &c. By Mrs. EGBERT L. VIELE. Muslin, price $1.
ALSO,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
MILES STANDISH,
Longfellow's new Poem.
*** Any of these books will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price, by RUDD & CARLETON,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 310 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—RUDD & CARLETON desire to call the attention of booksellers to their increased facilities for furnishing all the new and recent selling publications—a large stock of which they constantly keep on hand, and which they offer to the trade at publishers' prices.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and do part of the washing and ironing; does plain sewing and ironing; wages $6; also, a regular cook and laundress; does up linens in style; makes excellent bread; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to cook, wash, and iron, or to do the general housework in a small private family; is a perfect, good washer and ironer, and good plain cook. Best of City reference can be given if required. Has lived 3 years in her last place. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a small, private family, one intending to leave the City preferred. Understands all kinds of family cooking, and can offer the most satisfactory city reference as to character and capability, having lived for seven years in one family. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls, (sisters, Episcopalians,) together or separate, one as chambermaid and waiter, fine washing, &c., the other as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; has good references from the old country, also in the City. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, in a respectable family; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to wait on a lady, or travel with a family. The best of City reference can be given. Call or address for two days at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT AND willing young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, either in this City or Brooklyn; can give best of references in either city; can refer to one family with whom she lived nearly 6 years. Apply at No. 133 West 33d-st., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; the other to cook, wash and iron for a small private family. The best City reference from their last places can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, one as cook, no objection to assist in the washing in a small family; the other as nurse, is capable of taking the situation; three years' reference if required. Call, for one day, at No. 199 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby and bring it up by hand if required; willing to travel; can take care of children at sea. Good City references. Can be seen at No. 185 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or assist with the care of children, or would do cooking in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as regular laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting. Can be well recommended from her last place, where she lived two years and a half. Call at No. 94 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, RESPECTAble persons, situations, one as a first-rate cook, and the other as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as waiter; both will be found willing, capable persons; refer to former employers. Apply at No. 368 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a small private family; is a good cook and first rate washer and ironer; is a good hand at all kinds of baking; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 267 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman of steady habits, a situation as a very good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a very good baker; willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; would assist with washing and ironing if required; no objection to a nice country situation; good reference. Address No. 48 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to travel with a lady, or would go South and take care of children, to which she is accustomed; she is a good seamstress, and can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the housework of a small family; or do chamberwork or assist in the washing and ironing and make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE AND tidy young woman as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, who has lived four years in her last place; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 4 Phelp's-place, 30th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-class cook and baker—bread, pastry, soups, jellies and all kinds of desserts; understands her business in all its branches and is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 129 7th-av., corner of 19th-st., for 2 days, if not engaged. The best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Good City references. Apply for two days at No. 122 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; one who thoroughly understands her business; can sew on Grover & Baker's machine. Good reference given. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer, and excellent bread and biscuit maker; no objection to the country; North Orange, N. J., preferred; good City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or laundress; can give good City reference if required; lived for four years in her last place. Call at No. 213 East 23d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing and ironing and French fluting. Has three years and six months' reference from her last place. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good bread and pastry maker. Has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress, or to do housework; one as waitress or seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl, as saleswoman in a store; writes an excellent hand and can keep accounts. Can be seen for three days at No. 6 West 11th-st., and can produce satisfactory references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen in the baker's store No. 365 3d-av., three doors from 26th-st. Can show the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, PROTESTants, situations; one to do cooking and washing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or as child's nurse and seamstress; good City references. Call at No. 397 West 13th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation, as waiter, in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 163 East 12th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family; good City references given. Apply at No. 46 Raymond-st., Brooklyn; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or waitress. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; understands all kinds of baking, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 131 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, OR to do chamberwork and fine washing in a respectable family; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 276 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and plain sewing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 8 41st-st., near the Crystal Palace.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE widow lady, to take charge of a baby or an old lady. Good City reference given by the head doctors. Call at No. 92 St. Mark's-place, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, the other chambermaid and laundress. No objection to the country. Good City references. Apply at No. 4 Horatio-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, GENtlemen's and ladies' washing. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 96 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands her business. best of City reference. Call at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 49 Allen-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; no objection to travel with a family. Call at No. 196 Mulberry-st., room No. 5, 2d floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PLAIN COOK. Is an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Call on Thursday and Friday, at No. 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 286 West 17th-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GERman girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children or do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 Forsyth-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference given. Call at her last employer's, No. 33 West 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to cook, wash and iron, or has no objections to do the general housework in a small private family; she is a perfect, good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. The best of City references can be given if required. Has lived 3 years in her last place. Call at No. 177 37th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG healthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk; has a healthy baby. Can be seen until engaged at No. 204 Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the basement, or address S. M., Box No. 170, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable young woman who is a good neat sewer; or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 244 9th-st., 2d-floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as laundress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; one who thoroughly understands her business and has good City reference. Call at No. 214 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as nurse; is capable of taking a baby from its birth or at any other age, or as seamstress; can cut or fit children' dresses, or any other family sewing. Call or address No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and waitress for chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference; can be seen at her present employer's till suited, No. 52 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do cooking and the washing and ironing of a small family. The best of reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 162 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid or laundress. Apply for two days at No. 138 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 22 YEARS OF age, from Ohio, where he has had two years experience in a wholesale and retail store, a situation as clerk in any respectable wholesale business; grocery, dry goods, or books and stationary preferred. Can control some trade and is willing to travel. Salary less of an object than a good situation; undoubted references as to character, &c. Address OLIVER, No. 76 Barclay-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and most respectable man as waiter in a gentleman's family, or would take charge of an invalid; is perfectly capable of filling any respectable in-door situation; is strictly honest and temperate, and a first-class waiter; references from first families in the City; moderate wages only required. Apply, or address No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, lately arrived in this country, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is also a good milker of cows, and would be willing to help in the garden; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Address N., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, or No. 38 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man; one that perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has no objection to City or country; the strongest of reference can be given. Address L. D., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, or call or address at No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years of age, in a shipping, commission, or wholesale grocery house; has had nearly five years' experience; perfectly satisfactory reference given from late employers and others. Address R. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN JUST disengaged, a situation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; has no objection to City or any part of the country, and has the best of City references. Call or direct to J. S., at Mr. Young's, carriage maker, No. 7 20th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE single young man, to go in the country for the Winter; is a good groom and plain gardener; can milk and understands the care of stock thoroughly, and is not afraid of work; wages moderate. Good reference from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business, and has good references, and would make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work. Address J. F., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a respectable young man, who understands taking care of horses and carriages, and can do most any work on a garden or farm. Address, for two days, L. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or plain gardener; is a good milker; has no objection to City or country; can give the best of City or country reference. Address M. J., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands both, and the laying out of new grounds. Can be highly recommended from his last place; has eleven years' experience. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife, on a farm in the country; understands the care of cattle, can milk, and are willing to make themselves generally useful to their employer. Address for two days CARETAKER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good recommendations; a married man's place preferred. Address J. G. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; will be highly recommended; has driven in the City for many years; is a first-rate groom; is a Protestant. Address S. J., for 5 days, at Campbell's Saddlery, No. 50 4th-av. He is a useful man.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotchman as coachman in a private family; can give the best of reference either from city or country; has no objections going to the country. Address JAMES, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN IRISHMAN AND WIFE, situations to work on a farm; they both understand the care of cattle well. Address LABOR, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter, in a wholesale importing house. Wages not so much importance as a permanent place. Address J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN the country; understands taking care of horses, farming and gardening. Address, for two days, C. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man that understands his business, and would take charge of a vegetable garden; has good reference. Address M. R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A REPORTER DESIRES A SITUAtion as verbatim or abstract, in the South or West. Address T. J. MACVEY, 523 Greenwich-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR COOK AND the other for nurse and chambermaid; Protestant Germans. Scotch or Americans preferred. Call to-day, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, Washington-av., Brooklyn, 8th door northeast of Gates. CHARLES N. KINNEY.

WANTED—BY A. T. STEWART & CO., A THOroughly experienced salesman for the curtain and upholstery department; City experience absolutely necessary; none other need apply. A liberal salary will be paid. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A STOUT AMERICAN BOY, FROM 12 to 15 years of age; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 722 Broadway, at the Piano-Forte Warerooms of JUDSON & MUNGER.

WANTED—A LAD NOT OVER 15 YEARS OLD. Apply by letter to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can get them daily, German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help for all who call. Conducted by a respectable American lady.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SOUTH.—MERCHANTS OR MANUFACTUrers who may have outstanding claims or business of any kind that would be benefited by the personal supervision of a man of experience, will find it to their interest to address E. L. S., care Mr. Geo. Jones, *Times* Office. The advertiser goes South in November. First-class City reference given, and security for the faithful performance of all business intrusted to the advertiser's care.

WANTED—DENTISTRY—A SITUATION AS AN assistant, or an interest with an old-established dentist, by a man who has had 12 years' experience, and is fully qualified to take charge of any branch of the profession. Address DENTIST, care of Alexander Van Valin, No. 47 Vandam-st., New-York, for one week. Best of references given.

$800—PARTNER IN A FIRST-CLASS grocery store, an old established stand, one of the best in the City. Any respectable man having $800 cash can have half interest or a salary of $1,000 per annum. Apply in the store No. 18 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

COAL-OIL FACTORY FOR SALE—IN IMmediate vicinity, in complete order and with capacity to distil and refine 1,700 gallons oil. A rare opportunity now offers to engage in a very profitable business, and purchase works at a great bargain. Address Box No. 1,969, New-York Post-Office.

$1,000 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST in a good and safe business, that will pay at least four times the above amount in one year, to a good active man. Address D. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $500 cash, to engage in a light pleasant business that will pay $3,600 a year. Address Box No. 3,224 Post Office, with real name and where an interview can be had.

FOR SALE—A LUCRATIVE MECHANICAL business, the proprietor being compelled to retire in consequence of ill health. Inquire of W. D. PORTER, No. 6 City Hall-place.

INSTRUCTION.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Scholars are prepared for college, liberal professions, or other pursuits of active life. To those who desire their children to acquire a thorough knowledge of French and German, this School presents unsurpassed advantages.
The Winter Term commences on Monday, Nov. 1.
For Circulars with references, apply to the Principal, Nos. 234, 236 and 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange Co. N. Y. M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.
CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.
Next session will commence Nov. 4. For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address
C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.
Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

BOYS' SCHOOL,
No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY of the City of New-York, will commence its annual Session on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the large Chapel of the University. The opening address will be delivered by the Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D.D., LL. D., Chancellor of the University, President of the Faculty. The Introductory Lecture of the Course will then be delivered by the Hon. THOMAS W. CLERKE, Senior Professor of the Law Faculty. Subject—*Legal Education and the best method of rendering it effective.*
Members of the Bar, with their ladies, and the friends of the University generally, are invited to attend. The Law Lecture Room in the University will be open on Saturday and Monday, from 9 to 11 o'clock, where students can apply for admission. Tuition $100. Session four months.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 166 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

PELHAM ACADEMY—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—G. J. CRAWFORD, A. B., T. C. D., Principal. In this Institution young gentlemen are prepared for the Universities or mercantile pursuits. The house is beautifully situated, on the shore of Long Island Sound, surrounded by extensive playgrounds, and distant from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, 17 miles. The Winter session will commence on Nov. 1. For Circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the Principal, as above; or at the office of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select school for 20 boys, opens its next semi-annual session the 3d November. Parents very particular, exceedingly so in selecting a school for their sons, are most cordially invited to visit this institution. Positively none but pupils of the most unexceptionable character will be received. Address the Principal for circulars or an interview at the applicant's own residence
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

ELM-PARK INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A first-class school and cheerful home for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS and son, JAMES RICHARDS, A. B., late of Princeton College, New-Jersey, teacher of languages, mathematics and book-keeping. French taught by a Parisian gentleman. The arrangements for sleeping, eating, exercise and bathing are complete. Terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or at the law office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had several years experience as a teacher, who can refer to families in this City, and whose terms are moderate, would like to make an engagement as morning governess. Her course of instruction comprises the various English branches, French, German and drawing. Will also receive some pupils in the house to join afternoon classes in the above branches. Address Box No. 4,191, Post-Office.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepherd's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subject to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

BUSINESS WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING—ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand training, No. 609 Broadway, will remove all stiffness or trembling from any hand, and make better business writers in ten lessons than the old systems of random practice do in ten months. Two $5 seats for writing vacant this day. Book-keeping, $10.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $100 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HUBBS, (15 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants School,) Rector. ☞ Boarders only $65; book-keepers $25.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MONS. AND MME. DUBOS have reopened their conversational and beginners' courses, at their residence No. 48 West 24th-st. Private lessons. Professor DUBOS will soon give French lectures on the history of civilization by woman.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE Institute, Greene Co., N. Y.—Male and Female. The Principal will accompany students Nov. 2. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BRETHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., resumes Nov. 1. A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 383 Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Nyack, on the Hudson. This first-class seminary for young ladies, will be reopened Nov. 1. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH and French Private School for young gentlemen, No. 19 West 15th-st. Terms will be greatly reduced to suit the times.

NOVEMBER 8.—STUDENTS ARE RECEIVED at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Board and tuition, common English, $3 a week. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Stamford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the Principal.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS—FOR GENTLEmen, from 7 to 9. Drawing from plaster casts and from Nature, at Professor S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 782 Broadway.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Winter term commences Nov. 1. Terms, $70 per session, of five months. Circulars to be had of the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

PRIVATE EDUCATION, NO. 809 BROADWAY—Thorough, efficient and under the best influences. Few pupils, and particular attention given to each. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $225 per annum. For catalogues and circulars, address
Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 33d-st., on door from 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS will receive *gratis*, on application, a NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, containing titles and copious commendations from the highest literary and educational sources of the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.
A Course of nearly one hundred practical, approved and progressive
COLLEGE AND SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS,
Including the latest and best works on BOTANY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, GEOGRAPHY and GRAMMAR, with READERS, ARITHMETICS, HISTORIES, FRENCH, GERMAN, DRAWING, SCHOOL MUSIC, &c. With favorable terms for specimen copies, first introductions, &c.
Address IVISON & PHINNEY,
Educational Publishers, New-York.

A GRADUATE, A MEMBER OF THE Church of England, who obtained high honors in classics, mathematics, and divinity, and has been successfully engaged for the last nine years in England, in the preparation of pupils for university and government examinations, would be glad to purchase a share in a first-class, well-established school, in the management of which he would take an active part. Advertiser's wife would be willing to undertake the entire or partial management of the domestic arrangements, or the department of modern languages, to which she is well accustomed. Address P. R., No. 257 4th-av., near 20th-st., New-York.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.—This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

ACADEMIES OF BOOK-KEEPING, WRITing, arithmetic, &c. Ladies or gentlemen attend at hours suiting, day or evening, No. 62 Bowery, or 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Gen. Burdick, Newport—"I can truly say my sons and daughters have made great improvement under Col. Paine's instruction, together with hundreds of others who have attended in this place."

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 1.
Circulars can be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the Principal, JOHN OAKLEY.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. NOEL BERGIER, OF PARIS, AN EXperienced professor, continues to give instruction in the French language and literature, at the residence of his pupils, or at his own, No. 132 Madison-av.

FRENCH, CLASSICS, SPANISH, ITALIAN CLASSES—No. 93 West 23d-st.
PROF. JULES DE LAUNAY.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, LIVING IN Brooklyn, wants a situation as daily teacher in a school or private family, to teach young children English, French and the rudiments of music; she would accept of a very moderate salary, or would take music lessons in part payment for her services. Address H., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO RESIDENT TEACHERS IN A Seminary near the City. One for the piano and singing, the other for French. If either can undertake German or drawing, also, remuneration increased. Interview indispensable. Cards with E. WALKER, Esq., No 114 Fulton-st.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as Teacher of the English branches, French, music and drawing. Unexceptionable references can be furnished as to ability, as an instructress. The South preferred. Address for one week TEACHER, No. 231 West 35th-st., near 9th-av.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS SERVICES as visiting teacher at convenient hours in the afternoon and on Saturday, to young ladies who may wish to continue their English or classical studies. Applications for references or arrangements may be made by mail, or at No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG, A. M.

WANTED.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF A NEW-England College desires a situation as teacher in a school or private family. The best of references given. Address R. F., Box No. 1,666 Post-Office, Boston, Mass.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 289 BROADWAY.—Ladies or gentlemen wishing engagements to teach, should forward their qualifications. Principals and school officers supplied with thorough teachers for any department, without charge. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BENTON'S THIRTY YEARS' VIEW.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH, THIS DAY:
THIRTY YEARS' VIEW;
OR,
A HISTORY OF THE WORKING OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT FOR THIRTY YEARS.
From 1820 to 1850,
Chiefly taken from the Congress Debates, the Private Papers of General Jackson, and the Speeches of Ex-Senator Benton, with his actual View of Men and Affairs;
With Historical Notes and Illustrations, and some Notices of eminent deceased Cotemporaries.
By THOMAS H. BENTON.
With an Autobiographical Sketch of the Author's Life, A Full and Copious Index at the end of each Volume, Prepared for this Edition.
Illustrated with a fine Portrait of the Author and a Picture of the Senate Chamber.
Two vols. 8vo, cloth, 5; library style, $6; half morocco, $7.
☞ This Book is now first published to the Public, having been sold heretofore exclusively by subscription. It should be in the hands of every one who holds a vote.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
From the Lawrence Sentinel.
Thomas Hart Benton needs no formal introduction to the American reader, as with Clay, Calhoun and Webster, he has grown up in the service of his country, and become identified with his country's history.
From the Boston Post.
To the older race of extant politicians in particular, it will be heartily welcome for its reminiscences, while to their successors it gives much important information, and many most interesting sketches and anecdotes of the then leading citizens of the Republic.
From the Freeman's Journal.
Those desirous of having an insight into the government, could not persue a better work.

OVER TWO HUNDRED LAUDATORY NOTICES of this TRULY NATIONAL PUBLICATION have been received, ALL OF WHICH UNITE IN COMMENDING IT TO AMERICAN READERS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
It is possible that some who subscribed for the first volume have not yet received the second. To such we can supply the last volume, bound to match the first in any style, whether cloth, sheep or half morocco.

D. A. & CO. ALSO PUBLISH,
AND HAVE READY

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 min utes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one: will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL first-class, four-story, high-basement, brown-stone front house, nearly new and in perfect order, located in 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on high ground and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a small place in the country, near the City, worth from $3,000 to $5,000; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage. For further information, inquire at No. 48 Warren-st., of Mr. LYNES.

FOR SALE—THE FINE DORCHESTER-STONE front high-stoop house, No. 22 West 26th-st., adjoining Trinity chapel, nearly finished, four stories high, with fine-finished high-ceiling basement and under cellar, all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, at 8 o'clock A. M., of J. B. CORLIES.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO VERY nicely got up cottage houses, one with two lots, situated on the west side of Classon-av., between Putnam and Fulton avs.; also two on Washington-av. between Fulton and Lafayette avs. Terms easy. Apply to J. B. ENGLAND, Washington-av., fifth house north of Gates-av.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LOT NEAR SIXTH-av. in 27th-st., or would exchange for lots in New-York.

TO LEASE—Lots on 28th-st., near 6th-av., on 2d-av., 38th and 39th sts., for short terms.
RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDING LOTS, ALREADY excavated, and ready for immediate improvement, situated on the northeast corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Terms easy; location unsurpassed. Apply to E. KILPATRICK, No. 481 3d-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 59 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-st., near 4th-av., house 3-stories brick, with good conveniences, size 20x60, 10 feet in the rear. The owner intends leaving town. Price $13,000—$6,000, can remain. Can be seen after 10 o'clock. R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET,—WILTON.—Eighty double building lots for sale, a few minutes walk from Harlem and Peck-slip ferry, and 2d, 3d and 4th av. Railroad stations. Unrivalled water views, high ground. Ten years to pay in. Circular with full particulars at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st.

$100,000 OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY for sale and exchange for merchandise. Several of the best business stores well let in Fulton-av. and Court-st. Lots on Fulton and Flatbush avs. A small cottage on Baltic, Duffield and Adelphi sts. Inquire of the owner, WILLIAM MACKAY, 93 Fulton-av.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing-house No. 207 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with back basement, cellar, front and rear yard, two water-closets, bath and gas through the house, the two parlors to be newly painted, with four rooms on the second, and five rooms on the third floor. The house would be let without the third floor. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire at the house, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT basement, consisting of six rooms, in house No. 35 King-st.; also, three rooms on the third floor to a small family with gas and Croton water. Inquire on the premises, or of A. RAYMOND, No. 297 Broadway.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE PREMISES KNOWN as the Eastern Hotel, situate on the corner of Whitehall and South sts, at the South Ferry, containing about 70 rooms, many of which are now let to permanent occupants, and the remainder are filled by transient persons. The furniture will be sold, or let with the house, if not sold. The present tenant being in bad health, is desirous of giving possession immediately. Apply at office of W. W. TOWNSEND, No. 1 South-st., second story, front.

BOARDERS.—DURING THE LAST YEAR THE three-story and attic house, No. 80 Franklin-st., five doors west of Taylor's Saloon, was fitted up into six suites of parlor, bed and bath rooms, and eight single rooms, with every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., and is now to let for one or two years. Rent for the balance of the year $100 a month. There are daily applications for suites of rooms and board. No. 80 Franklin-st. It can be seen at any time.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET—25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores 26 on 56 and 54 John-st., to let, 16 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE FOUR STORY BASEMENT brick house No. 328 West 22d-st., pleasantly situated, and replete with modern improvements. Rent, to a good tenant, $650. Apply on the premises, or at No. 103 Chambers-st. Possession immediately.

FOUR YEARS' LEASE OF BROADWAY property, corner Grand-st., for sale or to let from May 1, 1858; now occupied by the Pacific Bank. For further particulars, inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, STABLE-KEEPERS OR MANUFACTURERS—TO LET OR LEASE—A plot of ground 50x172.6 feet, with buildings on, in 32d-st., near 3d-av. Address H. P. LEAKE, No. 135 Laurens-st., from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DESK ROOMS TO LET IN THE TIMES Building. Inquire of NATHAN NESBIT, Nos. 39 and 40 Park-row, Room No. 15.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a well-furnished house between 10th and 30th sts. Address Box No. 1,441 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT with suitable buildings, all new, and 66 acres of excellent land handsomely located, one minute's walk from depôt and 45 miles from New-York. Good hunting and fishing, fine mountain scenery. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, three hundred acres of land, suitable for building sites; beautifully located, well wooded, and with fine water fronts. The climate is remarkably salubrious. It has fine fishing-grounds, and is approachable by steamer daily, in 2½ hours from the City. Inquire of HENRY LLOYD, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., or of G. H. KELSEY, No. 246 West 12th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—NINE acres choice land, beautifully situated on Strawberry Hill, one mile from depôt, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound, is offered for sale on reasonable terms, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to W. BEMENT, No. 1 Hanover-st., or to JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO DISTRICT CANVASSERS AND INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.—The Inspectors of Election of the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, Xth and XIth Wards are hereby notified to appear at the office of the County Clerk on Wednesday, the 20th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath prescribed by law. The XIIth, XIIIth, XIVth, XVth, XVIth, XVIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards to attend at the office of the County Clerk on Thursday, the 21st inst., at the same hours. The Canvassers of the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, Xth and XIth Wards are requested to attend at the office of the County Clerk on Friday, the 22d inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath prescribed by law. The Canvassers of the XIIth, XIIIth, XIVth, XVth, XVIth, XVIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk on Saturday, the 23d inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath prescribed by law.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. C.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1858.
UNPAID WATER-RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that, by an act of the Legislature, ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water-rents on Nov. 1 next, in addition to five per cent. incurred on Aug. 1 last.
Water-rents are payable on May 1 in each year in advance, and the penalties on unpaid rents attach with equal certainty on the 1st of August and November thereafter.
It must be desirable to every owner to preserve his property from being returned to the Collector of Arrears, which, if not redeemed, will be sold according to law.
M. VAN SCHAICK, Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New-York, Oct. 14, 1858.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—I HAVE THIS day received the books enabling me to collect the tax of 1858. A long delay having occurred, I would most respectfully urge upon the tax-payers the necessity of an early call at this office. The law compels me to add one per cent. on all taxes unpaid on Dec. 1.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A suit has been commenced for the dissolution of the partnership of HENRY WATSON & CO., manufacturers and dealers in straw goods in the City of New-York, by the subscriber, a partner of the said firm, by C. M. Northrup, Esq., his attorney, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, by the issuing of a summons dated this 18th October, 1858.
EDWARD W. EALES.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, 320 Pearl-st., Harpers' building, Franklin-square. All articles sold at lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 66 William-st

AUCTION SALES.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF OAK HILL, OR, NORTH'S PLACE, IN NEW-HAVEN.
On THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. That splendid country seat known as Oak Hill, or North's Place, on Whalley-av., about 1½ miles from the depôt. The grounds contain about 31¼ acres upon which there is a grove of forest trees and a large variety of choice fruit, good garden, &c. The dwelling, nearly new, is a two-story and attic frame of modern construction, about 40x40, with a wing attached, beautifully situated upon the crown of a magnificent lawn, commanding an extensive view of the city, bay, Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country; has bath-room, range, furnace, marble mantels, &c., &c. The barn, stable and carriage house are conveniently arranged and well adapted for the place. To a person desiring a fine, healthy country seat, this offers a desirable opportunity, as its location, so contiguous to the city of New-Haven, will make it a profitable investment. Title perfect.
TERMS OF SALE.
Ten per cent. in cash to the auctioneer at the time and place of sale; one-third of the balance of the purchase money on Nov. 11, when the deed will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money can remain for three and five years, with interest, 6 per cent. semi-annually. The bond and mortgage to contain the usual interest and insurance clause.
Immediately thereafter, FOR CASH, the stock and farming utensils belonging to the place, will be sold, consisting of cows, horses, hogs, of the Berkshire and Suffolk breeds; carriages, wagons, carts, harness, &c., &c. Also, one splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, and the balance of the furniture remaining in the house. SALE POSITIVE. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, or JOHN S. HILL, Esq., No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.,
TRADE-SALE ROOMS,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paintings, Works of Art, &c.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23,
commencing at 6½ o'clock,
A Library of choice Works on Drawing, Painting, Penmanship, &c., splendidly Illustrated, many of them scarce and valuable, together with a large variety of books in the various departments.

CAMELIAS AT AUCTION,
FROM A. DRYBURGH, PHILADELPHIA.
A superior collection of upwards of 500 splendid camelias, selected from the collection of Andrew Dryburgh, the largest in the United States, all in bud, and of the choicest description, from one to six feet high. Amateurs and florists are respectfully called to this sale, as it composes one of the choicest assortments ever offered at auction in this City. To be sold at McILVAIN & YOUNG'S seed-store, on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock. Catalogues now ready.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.
SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, BRONZES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 23, at the large brown-stone house in 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlors, two suites of parlor furniture covered in rich brocade, rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs, seven-octave piano-forte, cost $600, pearl keys, stool and cover, secretary, bookcase, pier and mantel mirrors, French painted China vases, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs to match, oak extension table, rich cut glass, silver-plated ware, spoons, forks, &c., ivory-handle table cutlery, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, mahogany sofas, rockers, &c., hair mattresses, and a general assortment of household furniture. Sale at 10 o'clock.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., ten rosewood mahogany parlor suites in brocatel, brocade, reps and plush, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, voltaire and Turkish easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, &c. Also, the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping removed for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood parlor suites, rosewood marble-top tables, bureaus, washstands, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, sofas, chairs, ottomans, lounges, mattrasses, paintings and a general assortment of furniture. Also, three elegant rosewood piano fortes, City made.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF G. W. ALSTON JENKINS, ESQ., AND J. SUMNER, ESQ., OF WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, 21st, FRIDAY, 22d, and SATURDAY, 23d October, at 11 o'clock each day, comprising about 300 superb paintings, including the works of the first artists in this country and Europe. They are now on exhibition.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN FINE LOTS MOSTLY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, the above valuable property.
ON BROADWAY—6th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs., 96th, 97th, 98th, 132d and 135th sts., grade good, location commanding, and as an investment very desirable. Book maps, terms, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a second-hand fashion coupé, plate-glass, lined with blue cloth, fit for immediate use without any expenditure; cost $600. Will be sold without reserve.
Also, a fine, short-tailed, black Bashaw horse, very stylish, 16 hands high, 8 years old, kind and gentle in all harness; has trotted in 2.46.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of superior household furniture, for parlors, chambers, dining-rooms, &c., in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany; also, bedding, mattresses, mirrors, two piano-fortes, oil-paintings, China, tea and dinner sets, plated ware, cutlery, &c., worthy the attention of those about refurnishing. Sale peremptory.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at public auction, at the "Eclipse Course," (late Centreville,) on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, every variety and description of horses, consisting of imported and thoroughbred stock, trotting stock, road horses, double teams, carriage horses, matched teams, draught and farm horses, ponies, &c. &c. Catalogues ready on the 27th inst.
By order of
LOVELL PURDY, President.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE-Rooms No. 13 Park-row. SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 6½ o'clock, valuable private library of choice standard works in theology, divinity, Biblical literature, embracing the writings of the early fathers of the Church; many of them are very scarce and valuable; also, a collection of books in general literature, comprising history, travels, biography, poetry, belles lettres, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALES Rooms No. 13 Park-row. MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 6½ o'clock. New and Old Books—Comprising a large variety of fine library copies of valuable standard works in general literature, embracing many old and scarce books; also, a collection of new publications, &c. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a superior sorrel horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, sound and kind; has been used by the owner for the last two years, and sold only for want of use; is a good saddle horse.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION.
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent. of the profits to be assured.)
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.		
Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Galliard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennin Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar,	Jno. Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	J. Howland,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Genter,	Rob. S. Hone,
D. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	J. F. G. Foster,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. A. C. Gray.

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company, provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 40 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. By order of the Board.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

COAL.

SYDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

KLIDEH ISLAND GUANO.
A CARGO OF ABOUT 1,800 TONS JUST ARRIVED and for sale by GEO. G. HODSON, No. 42 South-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	Also, on	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.
REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.
JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

FOR INVESTMENT.—WE OFFER FOR SALE $250,000 of the 10 per cent. Semi-annual Coupon Bonds of the City of Dubuque, Iowa. Said bonds are issued pursuant to provisions of "the Code of Iowa," the acts of the Legislature, under the City Charter and resolution of the Common Council of the City of Dubuque. Every possible precaution has been taken to render the bonds valid and to insure the punctual payment of both interest and principal. Apart from the strict conformity to the statutes and Code of Iowa, the City Charter, and the special vote of the people, there are private contracts of the very strongest character entered into by the City of Dubuque, which would make it a very simple process to enforce the payment of these bonds, by immediately levying upon the public or private property in the city, in the case of default. The contracts and the issue of bonds have been carefully examined by Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Thaddeus H. Lane, Esq., and Messrs. Choate and Barnes, and pronounced legal and binding in the very strongest manner. These bonds compare favorably with Bank, State, Insurance and Railroad Stocks as an investment, and are not excelled by any as a safe security. The bonds offered consist of 125 of $1,000 each, and 250 of $500 each.
Pamphlets, with particulars as regards the finances of Dubuque, and the abundant means for promptly paying the interest and principal of the indebtedness of the city, can be had on application to us by mail or otherwise.
WOODRUFF & MORSE & COMPANY
Nos. 49 Wall and 41 William sts., New-York.

STATE OF MINNESOTA 8 PER CENT. BONDS, due July 1, 1867, secured by a sinking fund adequate to the payment of the entire loan at maturity.
City of Louisville 6 per cent. Water Works Bonds, due May 1, 1887, secured by an irrepealable tax on the entire real and personal property of the city and a mortgage of its interest in the Water Works.
City of Burlington (Iowa) 10 per cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1878.
County of Johnson (Iowa) 10 per cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1868.
Peoria and Bureau Valley 7 per cent. Bonds, due in 1868. This road is leased to Chicago and Rock Island Railroad at a rental that secures the interest on these Bonds, and 8 per cent. dividend on the stock; the Bonds are convertible into the Stock of the Company.
The principal and interest of all the above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, who offer them for sale. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 505, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds at $1,000 each; and 520, 527, 529, 577, 595, 607, 616, 638, 646, 661, 680, 730, 773, 820, 838, 855, 868, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,206, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1 ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from the Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America as, Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at their office, (3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.,) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November next, at 12 M., at which time there will be an election for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 11th proximo.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—TEN EYCK & COCHRAN REMOVED TO NO. 35 WALL-STREET.—T. E. & C. give particular attention to collections, payable at all points throughout the United States and Canadas, buy and sell uncurrent money, negotiate loans; also, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, strictly on commission.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Oct. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay.
J. N. PERKINS.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $50,000 ON UNINCUMbered property on Boadway, near the City Hall. Brokers need not apply, as none but the principals will be treated with. Address Box No. 2,900 Post-Office.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

BANK NOTICES.

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1858, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 7 Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

STEAM TO JAMAICA.—THE SPLENDID AND powerful steamer WASHINGTON, 2,000 tons, Captain H. CHURCHILL, will leave for Greytown (San Juan del Norte) on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, touching to land passengers on it Kingston, Jamaica. For passage, apply only to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green, New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. B. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

FOR EUROPE

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

INDIAN EMPIRE	E. COURTENAY	Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC	WM. C. THOMPSON	Friday, Nov. 2

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.
Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.
Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30, or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.
For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'sday, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor

LONG ISLAND.

Important Meeting of the Democracy in Kings County—An Attempt at Fusion—Great Excitement.

The vague rumors which had been in circulation for a week past, that an attempt would be made to unite the two Democrtic factions in Kings County, assumed a tangible shape last evening, when a large number of the most conservative Democrats, who had taken no active part in the strife between the Vanderbilt and Bradley factions, held a private meeting at the City Hall in obedience to the following circular, issued by Mayor POWELL:

"DEAR SIR: The present divided condition of the Democratic Party in the County of Kings, seems to call for prompt and practical action on the part of every man who holds dear its cherished and time-honored principles; and, while the Democracy of the County comprises a vast majority of the people, yet, through the strifes of faction, its power is likely to be broken, and the Administration of your choice left without a majority in the National Legislature to sustain it.

Among us there is no division of sentiment on either the principles or measures of the Administration. Every Democrat in the County is warmly attached to and will faithfully sustain it, and the people look to you, and to such men as you, to give direction to their united energies in order to secure success.

I, therefore, in compliance with the request of many influential members of the party, take the liberty of inviting you to a conference, to be held at the Mayor's Office on Friday evening, the 23d inst., at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the present difficulties in the Democratic Party, and the best mode of extricating ourselves from them, to the end that we may have that victory which perfect unity will be sure to secure.

Respectfully yours, SAMUEL S. POWELL.

This circular was sent to about one hundred well-known Democrats throughout the entire County. Nearly every man responded to the call, and, by 7½ o'clock last evening, so many had assembled that it was found necessary to adjourn to the City court-room to accommodate them.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was organized by calling Mayor POWELL to the Chair, who stated that the meeting was called to devise some means to unite the party upon one ticket and secure a triumph. The debate of those opposed to, and those in favor of any attempt at a union lasted for a considerable time, but though earnest, it was conducted with an unusual degree of forbearance on both sides, so that the Unionists began to feel encouraged that their efforts would be crowned with success.

A motion was finally made that a Committee of seven be appointed to request both of the candidates for Congress to resign and submit their claims to a newly-constituted Convention specially called to nominate a Union candidate.

There was an evident attempt on the part of many to avoid this question, but it was finally carried by a vote of 37 to 17.

On motion, the Chairman was authorized to appoint the Committee.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the subject of the Assembly nominations, and the nominations for County officers.

The importance of securing a union was eloquently urged by several gentlemen, especially on the candidates for Assembly and Congressmen. Messrs. JOHNSON, DRIGGS, the McLAUGHLINS, Dr. THORNE POWELL and others, participated in the debate. Finally, a Committee of seven was appointed to confer with the nominees for Assembly, and for county offices, with instructions to request them to agree among themselves and form one ticket.

The Committees will report the result of their labors on Monday next. In case the candidates for Congress withdraw, some Democrats assert that a Straight Democrat will be put into the field.

The vote on appointing the first Committee (37 to 17) is said to show the relative strength of the two factions as represented at the meeting—the greater number being for the Vanderbilt nominee, Mr. LITCHFIELD.

The great excitement, however, was outside of the meeting. The call was a private one, and it was intended that the meeting should not have been publicly known. But it was known throughout the city, and during the whole session squads of excited Democrats could be seen within and about the City Hall and at the various corners and bar-rooms in the vicinity.

The friends of both sets of candidates were firm in their determination to stand by their respective nominees. The Bradley folks were much elated about 9 o'clock, when it was announced that Ex-Alderman BACKHOUSE had been nominated as a Straight American candidate for Congress. They entertain the opinion that had not this nomination been made, Mr. LITCHFIELD would have received at least one thousand American votes which now will go to Mr. BACKHOUSE.

On the whole the leading Democrats themselves have no hopes of effecting a union, and in reality but few want it at this election.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Twenty-two gentlemen, who claim to represent the Straight American Party in the Second Congressional District, met at the Shakespeare Hotel, Brooklyn, last evening, and, without any unnecessary delay, proceeded to make a nomination for Congress. On the informal ballot, Mr. E. T. BACKHOUSE, of the Eleventh Ward, received 14 votes, and Mr. JAMES R. BOUTON, of the same Ward, 8 votes.

Mr. BOUTON, who was acting as Chairman of the Convention, stated that he was not a candidate, and upon the first formal ballot Mr. BACKHOUSE received every vote in the Convention, and was declared unanimously nominated. At this stage of the proceedings an enthusiastic young man proposed three cheers for the nominee, but he was suddenly checked by the Chairman.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Committee of Three, consisting of Messrs. GUY, STORY, and HURDER, to inform the candidate and obtain his acceptance.

The Committee soon after adjourned.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—The American Ratification Meeting will be held on Monday evening next, in the City Hall Park, Brooklyn. Messrs. LUDLOW, BROOKS, and others, have promised to speak.

☞ A meeting of the friends of GERRIT SMITH was held in the South Third-street Congregational Church, Thursday evening. There was a respectable attendance.

FAIR.—The Fair for the benefit of the "Ladies of the Visitation" will close at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, this evening.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 22.

$2,600	U. S. 5s, 1865	103⅞	560	Harlem Railroad	12
1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	94	150	do	12⅛
4,000	do	94⅜	500	Reading Railroad	b3 51½
22,000	Virginia 6s	95⅜	400	do	b3 51⅜
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	88⅜	1050	do	51⅜
12,000	do	88⅞	50	do	s30 50⅜
1,000	Ohio 6s, 1886	109⅜	1000	do	s60 50⅛
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s	94⅝	200	do	s10 51
1,000	do	95	400	do	snw 50⅞
6,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. Bds.	90	100	do	s30 50⅜
2,000	City 6s, '68	92	20	Mill. and Miss. R.R.	16⅜
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	93	100	do	16⅜
6,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	106	50	Mich. Cent. R.	s60 57
2,000	E. R. R. 3d m. bs '83	79	125	do	57⅛
4,000	E. R. R. ct. bs. '71	95	50	do	s10 57⅛
10,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	73	50	do	s60 57⅜
10,000	M. C. R. 8 p. ct. 1st m. s. f. ct. bs.	96⅜	100	do	57⅜
			100	do	b30 58
11,000	do	96⅜	528	do	58
5,000	do	96⅞	25	do	b30 58½
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	92¾	100	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	24⅝
3,000	do	93	500	do	24⅝
2,000	Gal. & Ch. 2d M. B.	94½	100	do	b30 24⅝
1,000	Chic. & R. I. Bs.	95	50	do	s30 24⅝
7,000	L. E. & W. 1st M.	72	100	do	s60 24⅝
3,000	H. & St. J. R. Bs.	60	438	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S	54⅝
3,000	Clev. & Tol. I. B.	67½	100	do	b30 54⅝
1,000	M. S. 2d Mtg. Bs.	67	275	do	54⅝
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8s	85	100	do	s60 53⅜
10	Ocean Bank	95	50	Panama R. R.	s60 119
30	Amer. Ex. Bank	110¼	100	do	119⅛
8	Continental Bank	100	100	do	b60 119⅜
3	Commonwealth Bk.	87½	100	do	b30 119
20	N. Y. Gas Co.	102	100	do	b60 119
100	Del. & H. C. Co.	s60 100	150	do	119
105	Penn. Coal Co.	79	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30 82¼
20	Pacific M. St. Co.	105	110	do	84
20	do	105⅛	150	do	83¾
150	New-Jersey Zinc	6½	460	Galena & Chic. R.R.	82⅝
200	do	7	300	do	b60 82⅝
20	Brans. City L. Co.	2¾	70	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	34⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85⅞	100	do	34⅝
100	do	s10 85⅝	50	do	s30 34⅜
1275	do	85⅜	550	do	34⅜
1000	do	s30 85⅜	300	Chi. & R. Is. R.	69⅛
100	do	b60 85⅜	100	do	b15 69⅛
250	do	b30 85⅜	500	do	69⅞
100	do	b10 85⅝	100	do	b30 69⅝
50	do	b60 85⅞	200	do	b60 69⅝
25	Hudson River R. R.	29	100	do	b30 69⅞
100	do	29⅛	100	do	b60 69⅞
100	do	s60 29⅛	200	do	s60 69
100	do	b60 29⅛	100	do	s30 69⅛
150	do	b60 30	70	LaC. & Mil. R.R.	4⅜
25	do	29⅜	100	do	4⅞
10	Indian. & Cin. R. R.	40			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	102⅜	35	Erie Ra lroad	15⅜
22,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	94⅜	1500	Reading RR.	s10 51⅜
19,000	N. C. State 6s	97⅛	600	do	51⅜
2,000	Virginia 6s	95⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	57⅜
5,000	Mo. State 6s	88⅞	85	M. S. & N. I. R.	24⅝
8,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s.	93	50	Mic. S. & N. I. g. s.	54
10,000	N. Y. Cen. Bds. '76	100	100	do	b30 53⅞
15,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	93	300	do	53⅜
1,000	LaC. & M. L. G. Bds	27½	50	do	s60 53⅜
25	Am. Ex. Bank	110¼	150	do	s10 53⅜
30	Park Bank	105	50	do	53⅜
50	New-Jersey Zinc	7⅛	650	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b60 82½
20	Pacific Mail SS. Co.	105⅜	100	do	82⅜
50	do	b10 105⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	34⅜
75	do	105⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	68⅞
20	Penn. Coal Co.	79⅜	550	do	68⅝
1075	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85⅛	150	La C. & Mil. R.	4⅝
50	do	s5 85⅛	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16
50	do	b60 85⅜	25	Stonington R. R.	60
100	do	b7 85⅝			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	Sac. City 10s	43	
3,000	Lee Co., Iowa, 8s	48	
3,000	Ra. & Miss. RR. 8s	45	
5,000	H. R. RR. 7 p. c. bs	70	
2,000	N. Y. & E. R. R. 7s	55⅛	
700	C. Mu. In. Sc. '57,	43	
3,000	Mil. & Hor. RR. 8s	20	
50	Grocers' Bank	74½	
50	do	74⅝	
5	Chatham Bank	66¼	
9	Goodhue F. Ins. Co.	94⅝	
20	Grocers' F. Ins. Co.	107½	
20	Bowery F. Ins. Co.	175	
10	Am. Express Co.	96	
80	Amer. Coal Co.	6¼	
200	Amer. Guano Co.	8⅝	
162	La C. & Mil. R R.	4⅞	
30	Bank of America	113	
9	Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	151½	
45	East River F. I. Co.	101¾	
10	Tradesmen's Bank	113	
50	Am. Exchange Bk.	110½	
15	Bank State of N. Y.	105	
10	Bank of New-York.	109½	
10	Col. Fire Ins. Co.	102	

FRIDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

The *Europa's* mails from England to Oct. 9, which were delivered here this morning, are anticipated by a later dispatch, by four days, from the Galway steamer at St. Johns, Newfoundland. The publication of this news, which, financially, is probably the most buoyant we have yet received, had the effect to further stimulate our Stock Exchange, as well as to increase the anxiety of private money lenders to employ their surplus means even at the lowest rates of interest now prevailing on demand loans. The advance in Consols to 96¾ ⅌ cent., according to the latest London dispatch, occurred on the eve of the payment of the heavy quarterly dividends on a large class of the public funds, and on the eve also of the weekly meeting of the Court of Bank Directors, at which it seemed not improbable that the rate of discount would be marked down to 2½ ⅌ cent. From the return of Wednesday, Oct. 6, it would appear that the Bank is barely able at 3 ⅌ cent. to sustain a discount line of $75,000,000, (£15,122,081,) although holding a stock of bullion of $97,630,000. The following are the figures compared with the previous week.

Public deposits	£8,411,449	Decrease	£445,421
Other deposits	11,914,939	Increase	371,063
Rest	3,710,120	Increase	9,125
Government securities	11,131,669	Increase	150,985
Other securities	15,122,081	Decrease	112,410
Notes unemployed	12,502,350	Decrease	101,240

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,822,960, being an increase of £325,195, and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £19,526,475, showing an increase of £235,996, when compared with the preceding return.

The Discount Brokers are doing but little to-day in the way of mercantile bills. Most of the good paper offered is taken up at Bank. The Stock Brokers get Money, on call, at from 3 to 4 ⅌ cent. The payments into the Sub-Treasury for Customs are $69,000. The disbursements from the office are $162,922 in excess of all receipts, reducing the balance this afternoon to $9,791,856. The payments into the Shoe and Leather Bank, (office of the City Chamberlain,) since Friday last for City Taxes amount to $2,214,815. The Exchanges for the European packet sailing to-morrow were done to-day at 109¼@110 for bank bills on London, and 109¼@109¾ for merchant bills. Francs are cheaper, ranging 5.16¼f.@5.12½f. to the dollar.

The new Board of Directors of the Erie Company organized this afternoon by the reëlection of Mr. CHARLES MORAN as President, and Mr. SAMUEL MARSH as Vice-President. The subject of salaries was not finally disposed of.

A heavy day's work was done at the Stock Exchange, the business, as will be seen by reference to the printed list of sales, being pretty widely distributed between the Bond and Share securities. As State Stocks advance, and the offerings decline, there is more inquiry for the various Railway Bonds dealt in at the Board, and the demand was assisted to-day, and prices stiffened, by some English orders at hand *per Europa*. Illinois Central Construction Bonds also feel the good effect of the removal of the assignment of October, 1857, which was known early in the day among the friends of the office. The Bonds brought 93 ⅌ cent. this afternoon. Tennessee 6s rose to 94½; Missouris leave off 89 bid; Virginias, 95¾. The Bonds of the New-York Central were again advanced, the old Convertibles to 106 ⅌ cent., new 7s sold at par, and the 6 ⅌ cent. Sinking Fund at 93 ⅌ cent. The 8 ⅌ cents of Michigan Central rose to 96⅞ ⅌ cent. ex-dividend. Hudson River, Wabash Valley and Cleveland and Toledo Bonds, and the unsecured issues of the Erie were all in better demand. The first mortgage of the Cleveland and Toledo sold privately at 80 ⅌ cent., after having been neglected for some time at 70@75 ⅌ cent. La Crosse Land Grants rose to 27½ ⅌ cent. A parcel of Ohio State sixes due in 1860 brought 102½ ⅌ cent, and the New Federal fives 104⅞ interest from next January. For the Brooklyn Water sixes 101½ ⅌ cent. was bid.

On the Share list there was great eagerness shown before and at the early session of the Brokers to buy New-York Central at 85⅞@⅞ and this feeling, though less strong, continued at the Second Board, at 85½@⅝, closing 85½ bid, as against 85@85½ on Thursday. The sales of the day are about 5,000 shares. As much as 86 ⅌ cent. was paid in the morning before the first registered sales. Next to this the stock of the Reading Company was firmest, closing at 51⅞ ⅌ cent There were also heavy dealings in Rock Island, the prices, as on yesterday, quite unsettled. The advantage of the *Bull* account was partially lost in the afternoon, when the *Bear* sellers were offering fresh contracts at a concession of ½@⅝ ⅌ cent. The sellers of Galena also pressed the stock at 82½ ⅌ cent. They report that the old President, Mr. TURNER, dissatisfied with the recent refusal of the stockholders to incur new obligations for a bridge across the Mississippi, has resigned. This information is not directly authentic, but if true, *and for the cause assigned*, the stockholders will scarcely be the losers by the change. It is about time that Railway stockholders, generally, should assert the right of restraining new expenditures, which imply an increase of debt. They were invited by circular to do so in this instance, and simply, but respectfully, by a vote of 21,000 shares to 4,000 shares, advised against the proposed measure. The Vice-President of the Company is Mr. W. J. MCALPINE. The preference shares of the Michigan Southern rose to 54½ at the early Board, but fell off to 53½ in the afternoon. Several of our cotemporaries represent that a dividend on this stock has been declared. This is premature. There is no probability of such a declaration, in the usual sense The most that is claimed is that the gross income of the current year, about $1,960,000 or $2,000,000, will cover the operating expenses, interest upon the debts of all classes, and sinking fund, and leave from 5 to 10 ⅌ cent. to the credit of the preference shareholders, to which in some shape they will be entitled after the final adjustment of the old embarrassments of the Company, for which the Securities on hand are likely to be more than ample as their market value improves. Pensylvania Coal Shares improved 2 ⅌ cent.; Delaware and Hudson is at par, seller 60 days. Panama steady, at 119; and Pacific Mail strong, at 105¾@105½ ⅌ cent. The general market closed steady.

Of American Stocks in London. Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"Since our last, the market for American Securities has remained steady, with a fair, though not a large business doing: the chief demand still continues to be for well known States' Stocks, and first class Railroad Bonds. Illinois Shares have been firm, in anticipation of the Scrip dividend, which is estimated at from $2@$4 ⅌ share in market value."

We hear to-day that the Illinois Central Company have resumed their due payments on the unfunded obligations which were provided for under the assignment made just one year ago in the midst of the crisis. The assignment has thus been released. It covered originally $5,300,000 indebtedness, the liquidation of which, through the financial embarrassments of the past year, will no doubt be the source of hearty congratulation among the stockholders, here and in England. The London deputation who have recently been over the road in Illinois and examined also the conduct of the New-York office, have returned home, and it is understood with a very satisfactory report. It is not unlikely, from the commanding interest in both the Stock and Bonds of the concern now held in England, that any future financial arrangement which may be necessary to the good credit of the Company, will be made by the London Committee of proprietors.

The "blue-book" of the Bank Committee having just been printed for the British Parliament, our London Correspondent has gathered from the evidence of Mr. FLEMING, manager of the Western Bank of Scotland, the particulars of the connection of that establishment with Messrs. J. LEE & Co., of this City. This connection had already existed several years when, in the Summer of last year, Messrs. LEE & Co. proposed that they should take the name of agents of the bank, as another house in New-York had in respect of the City of Glasgow Bank, being under the impression that such a step could enable them to sell their bills upon the Western Bank more freely The Directors, however, after hearing Mr. JAMES LEE's views and explanations, came to the following resolutions: "First, with reference to the form of documents proposed to be used by JAMES LEE & Co. in issuing credits on the Western Bank, and to the legal opinion thereon of Mr. BLATCHFORD, an eminent lawyer in New-York the directors do not approve of Messrs. LEE & Co, being described as agents for the bank, they being merely ordinary customers and correspondents. Secondly, in regard to the securities, already and to be hereafter taken by Messrs. J. LEE & Co. for behoof of the bank, it is to be clearly understood that these are held by that firm solely in the character of trustees for the bank, and subject at all times to the orders of the Board; but the Directors, while they repose every confidence in the integrity and honor of Messrs. J. LEE & Co., in thus allowing the securities to remain in their custody, deem it expedient and in accordance with the bank's rules, that periodical reports shall be made to them upon these documents. With this view the directors desire that once every two months an abstract of the securities then in J. LEE & Co.'s custody shall be made out, describing their nature and value; which list shall be compared with the securities themselves by Mr. BLATCHFORD, or, failing him, such other person as may be named by the Board; and a certificate by him appended thereto, stating that the attestor has then actually seen these securities in Messrs. J. LEE & Co.'s possession, and finds them to agree with the abstract; such certified bi-monthly list to be sent to the Western Bank at Glasgow for the directors' information, commencing the transmission as at 1st July, 1857." In the statement of liabilities of the Western Bank, reported upon by a Committee of shareholders six months after the foregoing resolutions were passed, there is the items, "Credits on account of foreign customs, past due," and "Ditto, current," which Mr. FLEMING stated to represent the account of LEE & Co., amounting together to £376,520, against which securities were held in New-York under the cognizance of Mr. BLATCHFORD. These securities consisted, to a great extent, of railway bonds and current bills receivable. With respect to the nature of these transactions, Mr. FLEMING gave the following evidence, in answer to the interrogation of Mr. G. C. GLYN, the banker, who was a member of the Committee: "It appears to me that, in many cases, the credits established by LEE upon the Western Bank have been modes of raising money for the purpose of constructing American railways, and for speculation in stocks in New-York. A party came to LEE & Co., and said, I want to raise a certain sum of money. After negotiating and arranging the security which was to be lodged, LEE & Co. gave him a letter addressed to the Western Bank of Scotland, stating that they had opened a credit upon the bank in favor of the party named in the letter, and requesting the bank to honor the drafts of that party in virtue of that letter of credit. The view which I have all along entertained of the position of LEE & Co. as regards the Western Bank was, that the Bank was under no legal obligation to act upon this credit; that it was a mere request; that the Western Bank had never given to LEE & Co. an authority which would bind the Bank upon the issuing of this letter of credit. The individual to whom the credit was given either drew upon the Bank, or indorsed the letter of credit to LEE & Co., who then drew upon the Bank themselves, and sold the bills in the exchange market. The parties who were bound to provide for the drafts either paid LEE & Co. the money, or the credits were renewed. A legitimate portion of this business was done on account of traders in New-York who have connection with this country, and who came over to buy goods here; it was a mode by which they made their payments satisfactorily to the parties from whom they purchased on this side." The advantage which the Western had in these operations was a commission of ½ per cent. "For that commission," said Mr. GLYN, "they ran all the risk, and came under certain cash advances also?" and the witness replied that, according to the correspondence between Mr. TAYLOR (his predecessor) and Mr. LEE, LEE & Co. were bound to relieve the Western Bank of the loss upon the account to the extent of a half; and he added, that the Bank had been in cash advance upon the account for some years back. Mr. ROBERTSON, Cashier of the Royal Bank in Edinburg, observes that, so long as matters went fair, the banks might not require to be much in advance; but a severe monetary crisis occurring in America, remittances were not forthcoming to meet the acceptances of the banks, which had to come under large advances, and look for reimbursement to the securities held in New-York in connection with the original credits. Both the Western Bank and the City of Glasgow Bank were in the habit of accepting four months' inland bills drawn from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, in respect of these credits, a system which was condemned by all the other banks in Scotland, and by the Bank of England, as totally opposed to the principles of safe banking.

In reference to the condition of the unfortunate affairs of the Western Bank of Scotland, the London correspondent of the *Commercial* writes by the last steamer:

"The next topic of importance has been the further disgraceful revelations in the progress of the liquidation of the Western Bank of Scotland. The ruin it has spread through Glasgow is beyond anything experienced from any financial disaster during the last twenty years. Thirteen hundred families held investments in the concern, which, in many cases, constituted the sole dependence of aged professional men, widows, and orphan daughters. The total paid-up capital was equal to $7,500,000, and a year or two before the failure the price of shares of $250 was $400. When the stoppage occurred it was seen that the whole of that property was swept away, and that those who had nothing else would be reduced to destitution. It was hoped, however, that this would be the worst. In a little further time it transpired that there would be a deficiency of $1,500,000, in addition to the loss of the whole capital. A call of $125 per share was accordingly enforced on all who had anything left. This was finally paid in June last. A lull then intervened, and it was supposed the end of the mischief was known. Gradually, however, it crept out that fresh misery would be entailed, and it was also stated that in the progress of investigation it had been discovered that the delinquencies of all concerned in the management could be traced back for many years. Still it was believed that any new contribution that would be demanded from the unhappy shareholders, would be comparatively moderate. Complete astonishment was therefore excited the day before yesterday, when it was announced that the deficiency, instead of being $1,500,000, had proved to be $7,000,000, and that upon each share a fresh payment of $500 would be required within twenty-four days."

The statement of earnings and expenses of the Cleveland and Columbus Road, which we gave yesterday, contained some errors. Below we give a correct statement for the nine months ending Sept. 30 last:

1858.	Earnings.	Expenses.
January	$70,492 23	$41,324 39
February	66,136 49	37,313 32
March	88,522 96	44,110 25
April	93,872 31	50,747 15
May	82,968 26	40,479 51
June	85,387 42	45,896 24
July	90,371 76	37,303 33
August	112,138 04	48,110 63
September, (estimated)	115,708 31	45,000 00
Total	$807,599 78	$390,284 81
Net		$417,314 97
Earnings same time in '57	$873,036 85	
Expenses same time in '57	513,660 21—net	359,376 64

Net gain over 1857, for nine months..$57,938 33

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement of MORSE & Co., offering for sale $250,000 of the 10 ⅌ cent. semi-annual coupon bonds of the City of Dubuque, Iowa.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the Port	$1,083,271	$914,211	$943,592
Thrown on market	991,830	202,767	1,014,428
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$81,820,820	$84,899,789	$53,426,086
Thrown on market	81,208,668	78,993,924	58,212,110

	Consumption direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs	Value.	Withdrawn Pkgs	Value.
Man. of Wool	758	$278,862	47	$16,712	170	$54,245
Man. of Cotton	503	131,284	66	11,480	151	23,252
Man. of Silk	416	311,108	17	12,365	11	11,999
Man. of Flax	439	124,225	110	23,010	95	21,281
Miscellaneous	121	29,335	19	4,211	185	27,837
Total	2,237	$875,814	259	$67,778	612	$138,614
		67,778				875,814
Total Entered		$943,592	Total Marketed			$1,014,428

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS report the Land Warrant Market steady, so that the wide margin between the buying and selling rates is no longer necessary. They quote to-day an approximation of two cents per acre, viz:

Buying.		Selling.	
40 acres, per acre	90	40 acres, per acre	100
80 acres, per acre	80	80 acres, per acre	83
120 acres, per acre	70	120 acres, per acre	73
160 acres, per acre	80	160 acres, per acre	83

CITY BANK CAPITAL—SEPT. 25.

Bk. of New-York	$2,754,650	Chatham	$450,000
Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	People's	422,500
Merchants'	2,590,875	Bk. of N. America	1,000,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	Hanover	1,000,000
Union	1,500,000	Irving	500,000
Bk. of America	3,000,000	Metropolitan	4,000,000
Phenix	1,800,000	Citizens'	400,070
City	1,000,000	Grocers'	240,000
North River	316,000	Nassau	979,200
Tradesmen's	800,000	East River	206,525
Fulton	600,000	Market	1,000,000
Chemical	300,000	Saint Nicholas	748,000
Merch. Exchange	1,235,000	Shoe and Leather	1,500,000
National	1,500,000	Corn Exchange	1,000,000
Butch. & Drovers'	800,000	Continental	1,979,200
Mech. & Traders'	400,000	Bk. of Com'weath.	750,000
Greenwich	200,000	Oriental	300,000
Leath. Manufact's'	600,000	Marine	659,100
Seventh Ward	500,000	Atlantic	400,000
Bk. State of N. Y.	2,000,000	Imp. & Traders'	1,500,000
Am. Exchange	4,951,225	Park	2,000,000
Mech. Bkg. Asso'n	316,000	Artisans'	600,000
Bk. of Commerce	5,770,400	Dry Dock	200,000
Broadway	1,000,000	N. Y. Exchange	130,000
Ocean	1,000,000	Bull's Head	173,300
Mercantile	1,000,000	N. Y. County	200,000
Pacific	422,700		
Bk. of the Republic	2,000,000	Total	$67,734,755
Capital as per report June 19, 1858			67,357,182

NEW-JERSEY BANKS—OCTOBER.

	July.	October.
Capital	$7,006,286	$7,396,981
Circulation	4,237,350	4,113,860
Deposits	4,684,318	4,998,266
Dividends unpaid	69,274	92,142
Due other Banks	688,481	700,061
Other debts	98,163	44,678
Surplus	1,283,735	123,779
Discounts	12,411,114	13,681
Specie	993,744	993,077
Due by other Banks	1,008,198	3,769,230
Notes, checks, &c	577,191	374,664
Real Estate	359,390	404,822
Stocks	860,652	803,243
Other assets	306,223	372,936

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858

Real Estate....FRIDAY, Oct. 22.

Messrs. BLEECKER & CO. have sent to us the following report of sales to-day:

Three-story brick house and lot No. 6 First-street, lot 19 feet 10 inches by 50 feet—$4,600; three-story brick house and lot northeast corner Nineteenth-street and Second-avenue—$6,025; house and lot southwest corner Third-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, lot 25 feet by 87 feet 6 inches—$8,500.

We have heretofore stated there is an active inquiry for lots around about the Park. This activity is daily on the increase.

Mr. SAMUEL BEMAN has just sold, for A. W. GRISWOLD, Esq., four lots—two on Fifth-avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-sixth-street, and two adjoining in the rear, north side of the same street, for the sum of $15,000. The buyer, THOS. C. SMITH, Esq., was offered, and promptly refused, a check of $500 for his bargain, before he had touched pen to paper.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have just sold six lots—three north side Sixty-fifth-street, 425 feet west of Eighth-avenue, and three south side of Sixty-sixth-street, 350 feet west of Eighth-avenue, for $1,250 ⅌ lot. PETER MORRIS, Esq., to Mr. DAVIS.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS

At the Port of New-York,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1858.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION DIRECT.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	109	$57,639	Shawls	64	$34,184
Carpeting	74	19,255	Gloves	3	1,139
Cloths	26	15,184	Lastings	10	4,510
Coatings	3	517	Braids & B	10	2,861
Worsteds	127	46,707	Blankets	26	6,079
Merinos	1	790	Hose	8	3,213
De Laines	83	19,928	Worsted Yarn	29	6,284
Cot. Worsted	182	61,572	Total	758	$279,862

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons	26	$61,469	Hdkfs	29	$4,483
Colored	94	18,500	Spool	62	13,957
Emb. Muslins	6	4,948	Velvets	4	952
Prints	28	6,042	Hose	30	4,346
Laces	51	16,587	Total	503	$131,284

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks	130	$134,970	Silk Worsted	60	21,642
Ribbons	53	49,824	Silk and Linen	2	1,172
Cravats	12	6,006	Velvets	22	9,370
Vestings	2	486	Braids & B	17	10,325
Plushes	5	5,175	Crapes	10	7,484
Shawls	2	678	Silk & Cotton	34	19,025
Laces	260	29,580	Raw	17	18,371
Total				416	$311,108

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens	336	$86,568	Thread	68	$18,069
Laces	2	5,108	Linen & Cotton	26	10,460
Handkerchiefs	7	4,020	Total	439	$43,405

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Straw Goods	34	$8,068	Embroideries	36	$13,386
Millinery	5	1,469	Coll., Cuffs, &c.	1	362
Feath. & Flow's	13	2,379	Kid Gloves	1	262
Clothing	11	1,461	Suspenders	6	525
Leather Gloves	13	11,063	Oil-cloths	1	76
Total				121	$29,335

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	5	$3,356	Shawls	3	$2,193
Worsteds	10	3,439	Blankets	14	1,560
Cott. Worsted	15	6,164	Total	47	$16,712

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons	20	$2,466	Spool	12	$3,146
Colored	28	4,744	Hose	1	139
Laces	5	985	Total	66	$11,480

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks	2	$1,745	Braids, B	3	$2,882
Cravats	1	310	Raw	1	1,679
Laces	10	4,749	Total